

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

α HD9000.1
WS
62

HS



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

July 1985

World Food Needs and Availabilities, 1985



PREFACE

As a result of a Presidential Initiative in the summer of 1984, an Interagency Food Aid Analysis Working Group was established to provide the U.S. Government with the best possible assessment of food needs in the developing world. This report is the initial product of the Interagency Working Group.

The assessment of food need levels has serious implications for both donor and recipient countries. The assessment exercise has the potential for influencing the expenditure of many millions of dollars and affecting the lives of many millions of people.

It is, therefore, very important that readers of this report have clearly in mind both the issues which the Food Needs and Availabilities report purports to address, and those issues which it does not address. This report is not an allocation or programming document, rather it is an objective analytical assessment of food needs. Allocation and programming decisions are made in other forums and consider factors in addition to the assessment of food needs presented in this report.

What, then, is the issue addressed by this report? The assessment of food needs presented herein refers to the amount of food needed to cover the difference between a country's domestic food production plus their commercial import capacity, and either of two alternative measures of food need.

The status quo need is based on a country's recently achieved levels of food consumption, while the nutrition-based need is based on FAO's published information on minimum recommended dietary intake for each country. In addition, an estimate is made of the maximum absorbable imports if the highest historical levels of per capita total food use and carryover stocks were to be maintained. This assumes the food delivery systems in most food-aid-recipient countries have been "at capacity" at the highest historical level. None of these measures, taken individually, is an adequate reflection of the range of objectives embodied within P.L. 480 legislation, nor does any one measure capture all factors considered in allocation and programming decisions.

The food need levels reported are for the crop year 1985/86 and 1986/87. As with any projection, assumptions must be made about future events. The assessment of food needs is based heavily upon the projections of food crop production and financial ability to commercially import food. Food production is subject to the vagaries of weather and commercial import capacity is influenced by various international commodity and financial market conditions. Neither weather nor international markets can be predicted with certainty. For this reason, the food need levels contained in this report are subject to change.

Indeed, change is anticipated. To reflect the current crop conditions and import capacity, each country will be reviewed quarterly and an updated food needs level calculated for those countries judged to be facing conditions significantly different from those upon which this report is based. For this reason, readers are encouraged to acquire current reports in order to be aware of changing food need levels. Readers are further advised that both the methodology and the data used in the calculations are continually being upgraded. This effort reflects the commitment of the U.S. Government to respond more rapidly and adequately to the needs of those countries where food commodity assistance can be used for humanitarian purposes and in the mutual interests of the recipient country and the United States Government.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vi
SUMMARY	1
WORLD FOOD SITUATION AND OUTLOOK	
Food Production Indicators	4
Cereal Situation and Outlook	8
Vegetable Oil Situation and Outlook	10
Food Aid Availabilities and Outlook	12
FOOD NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES	
Financial Situation in the Low-Income Countries	18
Measures of Additional Food Needs	21
Conceptual Framework	21
Introduction to Country Narrative Tables	23
Africa and the Middle East	27
North Africa	27
Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	
West Africa Subregion	36
Benin, Burkina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia,	
Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali,	
Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
Central Africa Subregion	77
Angola, Central Agrican Republic, Congo,	
Equatorial Guinea, Zaire	
East Africa Subregion	92
Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia,	
Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	
Southern Africa Subregion	120
Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi,	
Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	
Middle East Subregion	145
Lebanon, North Yemen, South Yemen	
Asia	152
South Asia Subregion	152
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal,	
Pakistan, Sri Lanka	
Southeast Asia Subregion	176
Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Philippines, Vietnam	
Latin America	191
Caribbean Subregion	191
Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica	
Central America Subregion	202
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	
South America Subregion	218
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	

	<u>Page</u>
APPRAISING ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS	230
METHODOLOGICAL NOTES	236
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	253
APPENDIX	254

FORWARD

This report now serves both the requirement of Public Law 480, as amended, that "global assessments of food production and needs" be submitted to the Congress, and the food needs analysis function of the Food Aid Analysis Working Group. The report provides the Executive Branch and the Congress with information to make tentative fiscal 1986 and 1987 food aid budget allocations. This base report, and the quarterly supplements are intended to serve the additional purpose of providing detailed updates on food supplies and additional food needs on both a country-by-country and a world basis. This information will be useful for program and policy officials within donor governments and food-aid-recipient countries, analysts in international organizations and universities, and private agencies involved in food aid distribution. The assembly and maintenance of data for the analysis of food needs is a joint effort of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and USDA.

The report presents two alternative measures of the overall food import requirements (commercial plus concessional) and the additional food needs of each country for 1985/86 and 1986/87. Also, this year's report provides an assessment of maximum quantities of food imports a country can physically absorb. This information can be critical in countries with food crises or countries trying to advance the nutritional status of their population. For some of these countries, provision of full nutrition-based needs cannot be attempted because of inadequate port, transportation, or storage facilities.

The status quo and nutrition-based assessments are based on two different sets of normative judgments and assumptions regarding the role of additional food and the considerations that might govern its use. The basic assumption underlying the status quo assessment is that additional food would be needed to prevent food supplies, and hence consumption, from falling below recently available levels. Meeting status quo food needs would stabilize per capita consumption by filling shortfalls in domestic production and import capacity.

For many countries, assessments of additional status quo food need have closely approximated recent actual concessional food imports. This happens when projected levels of domestic food production and commercial import capacity accord with recent experience. In countries where current weather patterns make crop forecasts impossible, normal weather is assumed for the 1985/86 crop year. This is the only reasonable crop estimate that can be made in May when the additional food needs assessments for this edition of the report are calculated. Estimates of commercial imports assume the continuance of recent experience in debt payment, and thus the availability of foreign exchange for commercial food purchases. For the quarterly supplements, the most current weather, crop production, and financial data will be employed in updating estimated food needs.

The nutrition-base assessment addresses the continuing problem of undernutrition in many of the developing countries. The assumption made in this assessment is that additional food would be needed to close the gap between food availabilities and an internationally accepted minimum nutritional standard. The nutrition-based needs estimates thus provide a measure of the nutritional gap, net of recipient countries' capacity to import food commercially.

Neither of the food needs measures deals specifically with the ability of a country's infrastructure to absorb food aid without overloading port and transportation capacity, and storage and distribution systems. The maximum absorbable food imports assessment, included in the report for the first time this year, measures the capacity of a country to utilize additional food imports to increase per capita consumption and food stocks. This measure frequently limits the quantity of nutrition-based needs that can physically be provided. The "gap" between maximum absorbable and nutrition-based food needs is one measure of the seriousness of a country's food problem. In a very real sense, the magnitude of a country's development assistance needs--to develop both the financial and the physical capacity to import food, or to increase domestic food production consistent with national food demand--is captured by this measure.

The import requirements and additional food need estimates in World Food Needs and Availabilities reports are based on national agricultural and economic data. These estimates can provide a basis for financial and logistics planning by both donor and food aid recipient countries. It should be apparent, however, that food and needs levels are only a part of the calculus and that delivering imported food to the communities that are deprived by national food production shortfalls or civil disturbances is a major undertaking. Indeed, the inability of countries to move food from surplus to deficit areas is frequently an impediment to successful use of international food aid. The quarterly assessments of additional food needs are intended to decrease the likelihood that the seriousness of a disaster will be underestimated, or that food aid is continued after the need has past. The proper utilization of U.S. agricultural commodities to render assistance in towns and villages requires a broad commitment of both commodities and the complementary technical and capital assistance.



Ray W. Nightingale
Food Needs Analysis Coordinator

Reviewed and approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ray Nightingale directed the overall planning and preparation of the report. Regional coordination was performed by: Margaret Missiaen (Africa and Middle East), Rip Landes (Asia), and John Link (Latin America). Mervin Yetley coordinated interagency participation in the preparation and clearance of the report. Extensive automation and programming responsibilities, including the implementation of new software for computation and document preparation, were handled by David Stallings and Nancy Kenney. Nancy McKaig, Leslie Ross, and Ricardo Krajewski provided major support in running the country food needs model. Wanda Wade further automated the analysis of commercial food import capacity, and the analysis of per capita food needs. Data for this analysis was assembled by Fannye Lockley. Financial analysis was provided by Art Morey.

The International Economics Division economists providing analysis for the report included: Chris Bolling, Richard Brown, Mary Burfisher, Cheryl Christensen, Jim Cole, Albert Evans, Amjad Gill, William Hall, Stephen Haykin, Rip Landes, Jan Lipson, Margaret Missiaen, Art Morey, Richard Nehring, John Parker, Gerald Rector, Peter Riley, Stacy Rosen, Nydia Rivera-Suarez, Leslie Ross, Don Sillers, David Skully, Mark Smith, David Stallings, and Larry Witucki. Contributors and reviewers from the Foreign Agricultural Service included: Patricia Haslach, Andy Aaronson, Ed Cissel, and Alan Riffkin and Frank Coolidge.

Deloris Midgette assumed primary responsibility for typing the report. Bernadine Holland assisted in the preparation of tables and narratives. Other statistical assistants and secretaries who helped prepare the report included Betty Acton, Linda Allen, Tracie Burnette, Rhodia Ewell, Jamesena George, Debby Hood, Marie Kemp, Erma McCray, Kim Nelson, Denise Morton, Mary Oliver, Mary Teymourian, and Alma Young.

Portions of the report were reviewed by Cheryl Christensen, Rip Landes, John Link, Margaret Missiaen, and Mervin Yetley. Diane Decker edited the report.

Food Aid Analysis Working Group reviewers for the Agency for International Development included Steve French, Bureau for Food and Voluntary Assistance, Henry Merrill, Africa Bureau, Raymond Hooker, Asia Bureau. Jack Tucker reviewed the report for the Department of State.

In the formal review before the World Agricultural Outlook Board, the Agency for International Development was represented by Walter Bollinger.

Cover is by free-lance photographer Ilene Perlman

SUMMARY

During 1985/86, 69 developing countries will require 11.4 million tons of food above normal commercial imports to maintain consumption at existing (status quo) levels. This is about 200,000 tons less than assessed needs for 1984/85. To meet minimal nutritional standards, the 69 countries will need an additional 19.4 million tons of food. Stock rebuilding would require an additional 1.3 million tons for status quo needs, and 1 million for nutritional needs. However, because of physical restraints, the countries will be able to absorb only an estimated 17.9 million tons.

Additional status quo food needs in Africa are projected at 6 million tons, down from 7.8 million in 1984/85. In East Africa, crop failures and civil disturbances have generated needs of 2.4 million tons, up 56 percent from a year earlier. In contrast, food needs in Southern Africa dropped from 1.3 million tons to around 600,000. Needs are down a half million tons in West Africa and 1.2 million in North Africa, while Central African requirements have declined only 100,000 tons. Stock rebuilding would add 650,000 tons to Africa's total food needs, with East Africa requiring 500,000.

Status quo needs in Asia, at 3.8 million tons in 1985/86, are up substantially. Although sharply improved harvests in India have significantly reduced additional food needs there, requirements in Bangladesh have risen from 1.5 million tons in 1984/85 to 2 million in 1985/86. Overall, Asian stock requirements add little to needs.

In Latin America, additional food needs are 500,000 tons below 1984/85. Total status quo requirements of 882,000 tons reflect continued low commercial import capacity caused by slow economic growth and international indebtedness. Debt-service payments will be high even if countries reschedule their debt to the same extent as in previous years. South America shows a significant need for stock rebuilding.

On a nutritional basis, the assessed needs of 19.4 million are down sharply from 1984/85's 26 million tons. Much of this decline is due to the greatly improved food situation in India. But, as in the status quo assessments, India's gains are offset by heightened needs in Bangladesh. Total nutritional needs in South Asia are estimated at 7.3 million tons. Additional nutrition-based food needs have risen in many African countries. Sub-Saharan needs are 9.2 million tons, although the region can absorb only a maximum of 7.3 million tons. Latin America's nutrition-based needs are down 400,000 tons from 1984/85 to 1.8 million tons. However, Latin America can absorb only 1.6 million tons.

During 1984/85, donor countries will ship an estimated 11.7 million tons of cereal food aid, surpassing for the first time the 10-million-ton target set by the World Food Conference in 1974. The 7.4 million tons provided by the United States represents 63 percent of the total, up from 57 percent the previous year. Food aid, as a share of total food imports in the low-income, food-deficit countries, is expected to rise to 20 percent in 1984/85. However, its share of official development assistance continues to decline. In calendar 1983, food aid totaling \$2.4 billion represented 8.8 percent of official development assistance. The PL 480

budget for 1984/85 is \$2.2 billion, with \$1 billion targeted for Title I. Title II shipments include, for the first time, stocks from the Food Security Wheat Reserve. For 1985/86, U.S. food aid assistance is budgeted at \$1.68 billion, although some of the 1984/85 funds can be spent through March 1986.

The International Emergency Food Reserve's minimum target of 500,000 tons of food aid was surpassed by 115,000 tons in 1984 and already exceeds the target this year. U.S. donations made up 40 percent of last year's total, and as of mid-March, made up the same share of 1985 contributions.

Additional food needs to support consumption, stocks adjustment,
and maximum food imports, 1985/86

Region	Consumption		Consumption plus stocks		Maximum ^{1/}
	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition based	
	-----Thousand tons (cereal equivalent) ^{2/} -----				
Total Africa	6,020	8,664	6,679	9,224	9,168
North Africa	1,804	0	1,901	0	1,901
Sub-Saharan Africa	4,216	8,664	4,778	9,224	7,267
West Africa	1,053	2,473	1,111	2,530	1,694
Central Africa	178	266	190	277	361
East Africa	2,388	4,247	2,874	4,733	4,286
Southern Africa	597	1,678	603	1,684	926
Middle East	714	551	775	607	607
Total Asia	3,833	8,513	4,179	8,837	6,650
South Asia	3,414	7,337	3,412	7,343	5,161
Southeast Asia	419	1,176	737	1,494	1,489
Total Latin America	882	1,628	1,084	1,756	1,620
Caribbean	221	425	253	458	367
Central America	174	329	226	380	361
South America	487	874	605	918	892
Total All Regions	11,449	19,356	12,717	20,424	18,045

^{1/} Imports consistent with maximum recent levels of consumption and food stocks

^{2/} Major cereals, and the cereal equivalent of shortfalls in roots and tubers

WORLD FOOD SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

World food supplies have improved dramatically from 1983/84's reduced levels. Record grain and oilseed production have offset reduced carryin stocks, pushing supplies to record levels. However, a substantial number of African countries had serious production shortfalls in 1984/85. Global crop production prospects look favorable and another increase in world food supplies is forecast for 1985/86, but serious production shortfalls are expected to persist in a number of African countries.

World cereal production increased around 10 percent in 1984/85, with gains registered for all grains. Coarse grain production has shown the sharpest advance as U.S. output rebounded strongly from the PIK- and drought-reduced 1983/84 crop. With the exception of the USSR, major gains were made abroad. Europe's coarse grain production increased by almost 25 million tons, and South African corn production improved. World wheat production also increased in 1984/85, mainly because of large increases in Europe, China, India, and Argentina. Canada's crop was reduced by drought and Australia failed to match the record-breaking levels of 1983/84. World rice production also gained, principally because of a 5.5-million-ton advance in China's output.

World edible oil production has rebounded strongly from 1983/84's reduced level. Larger soybean production in the United States, sharp advances in cottonseed, rapeseed, and sunflowerseed production in many countries, and improved Malaysian palm oil production have resulted in record edible oil production. However, low carryin stocks and strong demand for oils have resulted in continued tight supplies and relatively high prices.

World per capita food production in 1984/85 rose about 3 percent from the previous year, with the strongest gain in the developed countries. However, the centrally planned and developing regions also showed increases. The rebound in the U.S. crop and sharp gains in Western Europe's grain production were the main factors behind the 8-percent increase in per capita production in the developed region. Poor crops in the USSR partially offset the strong gains in China and Eastern Europe. African countries continued to be plagued by drought, and percapita food production is still 5 percent below the 1981-1982 level. Latin America showed a small increase, reversing the declines of the previous 2 years.

World trade in most agricultural products picked up in 1984/85, spurred by economic growth, record supplies, and lower prices. While better than a year ago, serious debt problems and foreign exchange shortages continued to limit the imports of several countries. Record supplies of grains and many other agricultural products resulted in lower commodity prices. Slow growth in livestock production, large supplies of grains, and increased output of other meals resulted in the lowest price for soybean meal in over a decade. These low meal prices have slowed oilseed crushing and limited vegetable oil production. This, in turn, kept oil prices relatively high.

Indices of world and regional food production

Region/country	Total food production							Per capita food production						
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	(1976-78 = 100)							(1976-78 = 100)						
Developed countries														
United States	104	107	105	109	111	103	113	103	106	103	105	107	99	107
Canada	103	110	103	114	115	95	110	102	108	100	110	109	89	103
Western Europe	103	97	103	113	119	113	110	102	95	99	108	113	106	102
Japan	105	108	112	110	113	110	119	104	107	111	108	112	108	116
Oceania	102	101	91	92	95	94	101	101	100	88	89	91	90	96
South Africa	108	105	96	104	95	115	111	107	103	93	100	89	107	102
	104	101	106	120	107	92	101	102	96	99	109	95	80	85
Centrally Planned countries														
USSR	104	104	101	102	109	113	117	103	102	98	97	103	106	108
Eastern Europe	105	97	94	91	97	102	101	104	96	92	88	93	97	95
China	103	103	97	101	104	103	111	102	101	95	99	101	100	106
	106	118	118	123	135	145	152	104	115	114	117	126	134	139
Developing countries														
East Asia 1/	104	104	107	112	114	117	120	101	99	100	102	101	101	102
South Asia	104	106	109	117	119	125	130	102	102	102	107	107	109	112
West Asia 2/	106	99	102	110	108	122	121	103	95	96	101	96	107	103
Africa	104	103	104	105	113	114	114	101	98	95	94	98	96	94
Latin America 3/	102	105	108	110	113	108	114	99	99	99	98	98	91	93
	103	106	112	116	117	115	121	101	101	105	106	104	101	103
World														
	104	105	105	108	111	111	116	102	102	99	101	102	100	103

Note: Production reported on a calendar year basis.

1/ Includes Southeast Asia regions shown in Total Cereals table.

2/ Includes Middle East regions shown in Total Cereals table.

3/ Includes Central America, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, and other South American regions shown in Total Cereals table.

Total cereals: World production, consumption, and net imports 1/

Region/country	1982/83			1983/84			1984/85 2/			1985/86 2/		
	Produc- tion	Consump- tion	Net imports	Produc- tion	Consump- tion	Net imports	Produc- tion	Consump- tion	Net imports	Produc- tion	Consump- tion	Net imports
Million metric tons												
Developed countries 4/	579	431	-107 3/	459	417	-120	598	440	-130	593	444	-120
United States	331	195	-97	206	180	-96	312	200	-98	317	201	-86
Canada	53	24	-27	48	25	-28	43	24	-20	50	24	-24
EC	132	118	-10	124	118	-11	152	120	-20	140	120	-20
Other Western Europe	31	41	9	31	41	8	40	41	3	36	42	4
South Africa	7	10	2	7	10	2	10	10	---	11	10	---
Japan	10	36	24	11	37	26	12	38	26	11	38	27
Oceania	14	8	-9	33	7	-20	29	7	-21	27	7	-21
Centrally Planned countries 4/	544	593	50	575	619	43	584	637	55	599	634	39
Eastern Europe	107	109	3	103	106	3	116	114	---	107	109	1
USSR	174	206	31	180	212	32	161	212	51	185	215	35
China	264	279	15	292	301	9	308	311	3	308	310	3
Developing countries	421	482	53	449	510	67	453	519	71	463	530	68
Mexico/Central America	19	31	11	22	31	10	23	32	10	23	34	10
Venezuela	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	4	3
Brazil	27	34	4	30	34	5	29	34	6	31	35	4
Argentina	33	12	-21	30	13	-18	33	12	-20	32	12	-20
Other South America	9	13	4	9	13	4	10	13	3	10	13	3
North Africa/Middle East	55	84	28	49	87	38	48	91	43	51	93	43
Other Africa	39	48	8	37	47	9	38	48	10	41	51	10
South Asia	153	157	5	179	178	6	177	179	4	180	181	2
Southeast Asia	71	72	---	77	77	-1	79	77	-1	80	79	-1
East Asia	15	26	12	15	27	12	15	27	12	14	27	12
Rest of world	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
World total	1,543	1,506	1,483	1,545	1,635	1,596	1,635	1,596	1,655	1,655	1,608	---

1/ Regional totals include some high-income developing countries not treated in this report. 2/ Forecast. 3/ A negative figure indicates net exports. 4/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: USDA/ERS, as of May, 1985

The outlook for 1985/86 world food supplies is favorable. World grain production is expected to be up 1 to 2 percent, with the major gain in the USSR. With sharply larger carryin stocks, grain supplies in 1985/86 will be up around 3 percent. World wheat production may be up 1 percent, as gains in the USSR and Canada offset somewhat reduced output in the EC. For coarse grains, the USSR is the main factor behind the projected 2-percent production gain. Canada and South Africa are also expected to have improved crops, while coarse grain output in Europe will likely decline. If the USSR has as large a crop, as currently projected, their import demand for wheat and coarse grains will decline. Partially offsetting this will be increased demand in North Africa/Middle East and East Asia. Even with lower prices and some economic improvement, growth in livestock production is not expected to be sufficient to generate a pronounced expansion in demand for feed grains or protein meals.

World edible oil supplies will continue to improve from the depressed 1983/84 levels. While cottonseed production may drop (lower cotton production in China), it will likely be offset by advances in other oilseeds and palm oil. However, the continued depressed protein meal market will tend to restrain oilseed crushings and oil production. Thus, while vegetable oil prices are expected to decline, they will remain relatively high.

Export earnings increased an estimated 9 percent in 1984 and will likely rise in 1985-86 by 5-6 percent each year. After 3 years of decline, 1984 marked the first year that export earnings increased. The prospects for growth are based on the favorable outlook for increasing business activity and import demand in the industrialized countries. Given the usual lags between economic growth in industrialized countries and export growth in the developing countries, export growth is forecast to continue strong through 1986, even though the industrialized countries' economic activity is expected to slow. Increases in export growth are likely to be highest for Asia, followed by Latin America and Africa. Rising export earnings are expected to have a strong favorable impact on the abilities of developing countries to import foods commercially.

Debt servicing could become less burdensome, given the projected increases in exports. Countries are likely to try to pay down their debts, and so are expected to enlarge their debt loads at very slow rates, if at all. Larger shares of foreign exchange earnings will probably be spent on imports. Imports in 1984 are estimated to have been marginally higher than in 1983. During 1985 and 1986, however, imports are projected to increase an average 6 percent each year. These increases, if they occur, will mark the first significant gains since 1981.

Cereal Situation and Outlook

Global cereal production in 1984/85 reached a record level, exceeding expected consumption by over 2 percent. Both wheat and corn production were record large, and grain supplies rose by 80 million tons. As a result, many nations face large surpluses. About 236 million tons of grain are expected to be traded during the year (an increase of 10 million tons over 1983/84), consumption is expected to be almost 1.6 billion tons, and ending stocks around 215 million tons. Large global

production gains, large grain inventories, and a world population growth rate of well under 2 percent, will allow global cereal per capita consumption in 1984/85 to grow by around 2 percent.

The bulk of the increase in the 1984/85 cereal supplies was coarse grains, as global coarse grain production (paced by a substantial improvement in U.S. outturn) exceeded 800 million tons for the first time. This marked an increase of over 115 million tons from 1983/84's reduced level. Production in the EC and among the East European countries also showed significant gains. However, China's production, reflecting increased fertilizer supplies, higher producer prices, and a decentralization of the decision-making process, soared to a record. This increase was not sufficient to offset a production decline in the Soviet Union.

Selected world cereal and oilseed prices

Global wheat production in 1984/85 exceeded 500 million tons for the first time. However, growth was not uniform across all countries and regions. Although there were some modest production gains among the developing nations, continued adverse weather caused African production to stagnate or decline in virtually all countries, leading to record imports as stocks plummeted to their lowest level since 1972/73. Production in centrally planned economies, at over 200 million tons, was bolstered by China's large crop, but still fell far short of the 1978/79 record. Wheat imports among the centrally planned economies, however, have remained large--dominated by record-large Soviet purchases.

Wheat production for 1985/86, paced by an anticipated 20-percent increase in USSR outturn and continued record or near record production in India and China, is likely to rise again and approach 520 million tons. Only modest production gains are forecast for the developing nations. Global wheat feeding may fall by as much as 7 percent in 1985/86, but will remain high as the European Community continues its policy to use more domestically grown wheat for feed in place of imported corn. In 1984/85, wheat feeding was boosted by large stocks and sales of Australian weather-damaged grain. Nonetheless, as the gap between corn and wheat prices narrows and the wheat glut continues, wheat feeding will remain high.

Rice production showed significant gains in 1984/85, paced by China. However, major foreign exporters' output declined almost 3 percent as a result of reduced Thai outturn. Developing country production, although although record-high, showed only a modest gain over a year earlier. As a result, global rice consumption will increase by about 7 million tons, while imports decline marginally and ending stocks rise.

Rice production in 1985/86 is forecast to grow modestly and break the record outturn of a year earlier. No major changes are forecast for any of the major rice producers--as is the case for utilization. Ending stocks, although rising slightly, are likely to remain under the average of the early 1980's.

Cereal carryover stocks

	: 1969/70	: 1971/72	: 1982/83	: 1983/84	: 1984/85	: 1985/86
					: Preliminary:	Forecast
World						
Million tons	: 185.0		252.4	180.6	214.5	248.8
Percent of						
consumption	: 16.3		16.8	11.7	13.4	15.5
U.S.						
Million tons	: 67.5		141.0	71.3	85.6	115.6

Global cereal stocks among the developing countries are vital to their food security, and are used as a steadying influence when production fluctuates. Global stocks in the coming year will likely increase dramatically, perhaps by as much as 35 million tons, led by coarse grains.

Population growth among the developing countries in 1984/85 outpaced the growth of cereal production, causing per capita consumption to decline. Population growth in many of the African nations ranks among the highest in the world and will continue to do so in 1985/86. Production shortfalls in such regions seriously deplete stocks. In 1984/85, cereal stocks in some countries dwindled to the lowest levels in years, in many cases falling by one-third.

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

In 1984/85, vegetable oils remained the highlight of the oilseed complex. Increased demand for vegetable oils strengthened prices and stocks remained tight. In 1983, world palm oil production fell sharply and drew world stocks of vegetable oils down to 3.4 million tons. Stocks for 1984/85 remain near this level, below 8 percent of use. Soybean oil prices have remained high and are contributing over 50 percent to the value of the products. Meanwhile, the soybean meal sector is weak because needs are being met by alternative protein sources. Vegetable oil consumption in 1984/85 has risen around 6.5 percent, or more than 2.7 million metric tons above 1983/84. Part of this rise is due to income growth in the United States. Despite large oil consumption needs in the U.S., low soybean meal demand has limited oil supplies by restricting soybean crushings.

In 1984/85, low income North Africa/Middle East expanded vegetable oil use roughly 150,000 tons, mostly from increased imports. Egypt has begun importing palm oil in recent years to meet vegetable oil needs. U.S. cottonseed oil has been expensive relative to palm oil, especially this year. Cottonseed oil was about \$150 per metric ton higher than palm oil in January-March 1985. With scarce resources, Egyptian imports of cottonseed oil have declined but total oil imports have remained about the same because of more palm oil. Central America, including the Caribbean, are expanding food use of vegetable oils more than 10 percent in 1984/85, primarily from imports.

On the whole, vegetable oils in the developing countries are a source of export earnings. With sharp gains in prices, these exporters have a chance to generate foreign exchange earnings. For the major exporters, high prices are welcome. But purchases by the major importers continue to be restricted by the amount of foreign exchange available. World imports in 1982/83 jumped 500,000 tons when prices were near 10-year lows. Vegetable oil consumption is relatively price-sensitive, but income inelastic. At a certain income level, a general level of oil will be required to meet calorie needs.

World supply and use of vegetable oils 1/

	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1981/82	: 1982/83	: 1983/84	: 1984/85	: 1985/86 <u>2/</u>
	:	:	:	:	:
	:	<u>Million metric tons</u>			
	:				
Beg. Stock	: 3.96	3.72	3.91	3.41	3.34
	:				
Production	: 40.51	42.43	41.16	44.77	46.00
	:				
Imports	: 11.79	12.63	12.90	13.37	14.00
	:				
Consumption	: 40.36	41.77	41.81	44.55	45.70
	:				
Exports	: 12.17	13.12	12.75	13.67	14.50
	:				
	:				

1/ Edible vegetable oils including soybean, palm, sunflowerseed, rapeseed, cottonseed, peanut, olive, coconut, and palm kernel oils and excluding fish and linseed oils.

2/ ERS estimates.

The outlook for 1985/86 oilseed production is for smaller gains than 1984/85's 20-million-ton increase. Cottonseed accounted for 7 million tons of the gain in world output last year, mostly in China, and new policies in China are expected to reduce cotton area in 1985/86.

World vegetable oil supplies may increase again in 1985/86 because relatively high vegetable oil prices will be an incentive to expand production of high-oil-content oilseeds. Also, palm oil is likely to continue expanding as the trees planted several years ago mature. In 1984/85, soybean oil prices contributed roughly half of the value of soybean products. In 1985/86, if oilmeal demand stays weak, soybean oil prices may contribute more than the average 40 percent to the value of soybean products, but larger oil supplies could weaken prices slightly.

Food Aid Availabilities and Outlook

The 10-million-ton target for cereal food aid set by the World Food Conference in 1974 will likely be surpassed for the first time in 1984/85 (on a July/June calendar). More than 11.7 million tons will be shipped, up about 20 percent from the 1983/84 level of 9.9 million tons, which was 8 percent higher than in 1982/83. Supplies had been relatively stable -- around 9 million tons -- from 1976/77 until the current African famine developed. Unless the African situation worsens in 1985/86, world food aid in the form of cereals is expected to fall. However, the fall will be slight due especially to further American aid stemming from the PL 480 supplemental appropriation this spring.

With the world's attention focused on the African crisis, large amounts of food aid have been allocated to the continent. However, actual shipments have, in some cases, been slow in arriving. As of late May, over 50 percent of the 6.6 million tons of aid committed to the drought-stricken countries had been received. Last year (1983/84), cereal shipments to Africa increased to 5.1 million tons, 10 percent over 1982/83 levels. The chief African beneficiaries were Egypt, Morocco, and Sudan. Africa received more food aid per capita than any other region.

Food aid as a share of food imports by the low-income food-deficit countries is expected to grow in 1984/85 to about 20 percent. The aid share had been falling in the early 1980's, but rose in 1983/84. This may reflect not only poor food production within these countries, but also their inability to import food commercially.

Developed countries assist third world nations to import needed goods and services and to promote development in a variety of ways. Total official development assistance (ODA) in 1983 of \$27.5 billion was the second highest in the last 10 years, down only slightly from the 1982 peak. The rate of increase of food aid has been less than that of total ODA, hence its share of ODA has fallen in every year since 1975, with only one exception. Food aid of \$2.4 billion was 8.8 percent of ODA in 1983, compared to the recent peak of 11.4 percent in 1981. The share of aid distributed as grants jumped to a little over 70 percent in 1982 but fell slightly in 1983. This compares with lower levels of about 68 percent in 1978 and 63 percent in 1973.

Multilateral food aid distributed by the OECD countries increased from about 16 percent of all their food aid in the mid-1970's to about 24 percent in 1983. The World Food Program (WFP) is the chief multilateral channel for distributing food aid. The 500,000-ton minimum target of the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) administered by the WFP was surpassed by approximately 115,000 tons in 1984, and already exceeds the target this year. Donations by the United States comprised 40 percent of the IEFR last year, and as of mid-March, accounted for the same share of 1985 contributions.

Although it does not constitute food aid, most major grain exporting countries provide credit or credit guarantees for agricultural exports. This achieves two purposes: it promotes commercial sales and helps recipients finance food imports that they may not have been able to obtain otherwise. Most major aid donors export a significant amount of agricultural products on such terms. Such sales were greater than total food aid in 1983, although middle-income countries are the chief beneficiaries of these programs.

UNITED STATES

The U.S. response to the African famine in fiscal 1984 is evidenced by the 10-percent rise in PL 480 program levels over the previous year. Preliminary data indicate that shipments totaled 5.6 million tons worth \$1.1 billion. Title I/III concessional sales valued at \$804 million were about 4.2 million tons, or three-quarters of all PL 480 shipments. About half of the donations under Title II were shipped through private voluntary relief agencies. Direct government-to-government and World Food Program donations accounted for the remainder in equal shares.

Substantial increases in PL 480 aid are also programmed in fiscal 1985. The current Title I/III program level is about \$1 billion. As of late March, \$581 million had been programmed for fiscal 1985. The Title II program level surpasses that of Title I primarily in response to greater African needs. The original Title II program level of \$710 million was increased by a \$90-million transfer from the Title I/III allocation. Further legislative action supplemented the Title II program level by \$400 million. Should these funds be insufficient, an additional \$225 million were made available to the President for use as needed in fiscal 1985 and 1986. Title II shipments include stocks from the Food Security Wheat Reserve which has been tapped for the first time in its 4-year history. Ethiopia is the principal recipient. This year, total PL 480 food aid to Africa alone has exceeded 3 million tons. As of May, over 3 million metric tons were programmed to Sub-Saharan Africa alone.

Under authority of the 1982 amendment to Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, about 85,000 tons of dairy products were shipped in the fiscal 1984 program to further supplement PL 480. In 1984, Sec. 416 was further amended to allow CCC-owned wheat, in addition to dairy products, to be donated. This fiscal year, at least 90,000 tons have been programmed. To date, no wheat has been programmed under Section 416.

The United States has consistently exceeded its pledge to the 1980 Food Aid Convention (FAC) whose members, in aggregate, pledge to provide a minimum of 7.6 million tons of cereal aid annually. In 1984/85, the United States is expected to exceed its 4.47-million-ton pledge by more than 2.5 million tons.

As the severity of the African famine subsides, food aid shipments are expected to fall. The proposed program level for PL 480 in fiscal 1986 is \$1.68 billion (\$1.03 billion as Title I/III, and \$650 million as Title II). However, part of the recently enacted supplemental appropriation gives the President additional funds to use as need warrants, and some of the fiscal 1985 funds may be carried over into next year. With further shipments of fiscal 1985 aid and carryover of funds, and should cereal prices continue to decline, U.S. shipments of cereal aid in the 1985/86 trade year could actually rise.

In addition to food aid, commercial export programs are also implemented by the United States. To help ease the ability of some countries to commercially import food, the U.S. Government guarantees repayment of the private credit needed to finance imports of U.S. agricultural products. Middle-income countries are the chief participants in these programs. In fiscal 1984, \$4.7 billion in credit guarantees, and direct and blended credit were announced, and exports under the programs totaled \$3.6 billion. This accounted for about 10 percent of total agricultural exports. In fiscal 1985, about \$5 billion may be made available under the CCC commercial credit programs, although the blended credit program has been recently suspended. Credit guarantees of \$5 billion are proposed for fiscal 1986.

AUSTRALIA

In 1983/84, Australia budgeted A\$104 million (about \$95 million) for food aid, up slightly from the previous year's allocation. Almost 90 percent of Australian cereal aid is in the form of wheat and flour. Of such aid reported under the FAC, Asia received almost two-thirds, while Africa received almost all of the remainder. Australia's commitment to the FAC is 400,000 tons, fourth largest among donors, although this has not always been met. Food aid is extended on a grant basis.

The 1984/85 food aid budget of A\$112 million (about \$90 million given changes in the exchange rate) represents an increase in Australian dollars of more than 5 percent over the previous year. In response to the African famine, the 1984/85 food aid budget was again increased by A\$10 million (about \$8 million), or slightly less than 10 percent. As of late April, about 115,000 tons of cereals were pledged to eight affected countries. Major recipients are Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Kenya.

Australia has been gradually increasing its share of aid distributed multilaterally. In 1984/85, one-half of its FAC commitment is to be channeled through the World Food Program. In further support of the Program, Australia pledged A\$24 million (about \$18 million) in cash and commodities for calendar years 1985 and 1986.

Australia also guarantees credit repayments to ease the ability of less-developed countries to purchase Australian wheat. The amount of such credit guarantees more than doubled to A\$700 million (about \$640 million) in 1983/84.

CANADA

Canadian food aid in fiscal year 1983/84 amounted to nearly C\$325 million (about \$260 million) or 945,000 tons of food and cash contributions. Cereals accounted for about 70 percent of the aid value, the remainder being vegetable oil, pulses, fish, and skim milk powder.

Allocations for fiscal 1985 call for an increase of about 20 percent to C\$382 million (about \$290 million), including C\$244 million (\$185 million) in cereals. Estimated shipments in the trade year 1984/85 are expected to rise to 900,000 tons, although because of budgetary constraints, this may fall in 1985/86. Canada has usually exceeded its minimum pledge of 600,000 tons under the FAC.

As of late April, Canada pledged almost 500,000 tons of cereal aid to 13 drought-stricken African countries, chief of which are Ethiopia, Sudan, and Kenya. Wheat and flour comprise more than 90 percent of this aid.

Canada provides food aid to developing countries through three channels: (1) direct bilateral agreements with the recipient country; (2) multilateral agencies of the United Nations (primarily the World Food Program); and (3) Canadian nongovernmental organizations. Generally, about half the food aid is distributed multilaterally. In fiscal 1985, almost 55 percent is expected to be so channeled. Canadian food aid is usually in grant form.

Commercial credit for wheat export sales is provided by the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) and is also guaranteed by the Government. The CWB has a \$3-billion credit line for grain exports, but has had to reschedule 75 percent of the 1984 payments due. Credit sales have been reduced to about 15 percent of total CWB exports, down from the average of about 25 percent. Future credit for such sales may grow tighter as the Government evaluates the program.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)

The European Community's food aid program in 1984 amounted to 1.3 million tons, of which about 85 percent, or 1.1 million tons, were cereals; 10 percent, or 122,500 tons, were skim milk powder; and the remainder mostly butteroil.

The 1985 program involves 1.5 million tons, an increase of 15 percent. About 1.2 million tons of cereals are allocated. Under this year's program, donations of milk powder will continue to decline to about 110,000 tons; butteroil, vegetable oil, and sugar allocations will also drop. Donations of other products may not exceed 211,700 tons. Food aid is distributed on a grant basis.

The EC recently decided that in exceptional circumstances it will allow other types of aid to be substituted for food aid scheduled for delivery to recipients who experience good harvests. This is intended to prevent food aid from acting as a disincentive to domestic food production but not penalize the recipient for increasing production. The EC Development Ministers have also approved a plan under which the EC Commission is to prepare an annual report on expected harvests in areas prone to drought. It will be used to help respond to emergency situations. Further efforts are being made to correct the EC's problem of delayed aid shipments.

In response to the African crisis, the EC and individual member states have allocated about 1.7 million tons of food in 1985 worth approximately ECU 595 million (about \$400 million). Under the "Dublin Plan," about 85 percent of that is targeted for 20 famine-stricken countries, principally Ethiopia, Sudan, and Mozambique.

While some members of the EC provide credit or credit guarantees to assist poorer countries import food commercially, the EC itself has relied upon export subsidies to move its exports. However, discussion of possible EC export credits has again surfaced. France is one of the larger providers of credit or guarantees. Credit needed for export sales is guaranteed through COFACE (Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Exterieur). In 1983, a little less than 10 percent of total agricultural exports worth 121.2 billion francs (about \$16 billion) were guaranteed. In December 1984, the UK announced that it too would guarantee credit necessary for bulk grain export sales. Under the Export Credit Guarantee Department, sales with up to 3 years' repayment will be considered.

JAPAN

With the drawdown of Japan's rice surplus, Japanese cereal aid in 1984/85 is expected to fall to its 300,000-ton minimum commitment under the FAC, down one-third from 1983/84. Allocations for the 1983/84 fiscal year were \$153 million, of which about 70 percent were bilateral. Rice accounted for approximately 80 percent of contributions. Japan supplements its own rice with purchases of U.S. wheat and Thai and other rice for donations. Chief recipients of Japanese food aid have been Sub-Saharan African countries, but also Bangladesh, Kampuchea, Nepal, and Pakistan. About two-thirds of food aid were distributed as grants in 1983.

In response to appeals for African aid, Japan has allocated an additional \$50 million of food and agriculture-related aid to Africa. About 100,000 tons have been pledged to 18 countries with Somalia and Sudan being the chief recipients. Rice comprises three-quarters of such aid.

Volume of food aid contributions, principal commodities

[illegible]

NA = Not available.

1/ Estimates based on minimum contributions under the 1980 Food Aid Convention, budgetary allocations, historical patterns, current food aid policies, and other sources.

2/ Aid from individual members as well as Community action.

3/ In addition, unofficial reports indicate that the USSR provided several Asian countries with 200,000 tons each in 1977/78 and 1979/80, and 400,000 tons each in 1978/79, as emergency aid.

Sources: Food and Agricultural Organization, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Agency for International Development.

ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Financial Situation in the Low-Income Countries

The financial resources of the low-income countries studied in this report will probably improve in 1985 and 1986. These prospective improvements follow the 1980-83 period, in which exports declined 12 percent, imports fell 8 percent, international reserves dropped 30 percent, and debt-servicing costs as a percentage of export earnings increased from 15 to 23 percent. Exports, the primary source of foreign exchange earnings, increased an estimated 8.7 percent in 1984 and are projected to increase 5.4 percent in 1985 and 5.6 percent in 1986. If they rise as projected, exports by 1986 will exceed their 1980 peaks. Estimated imports for 1984 were marginally higher than those for 1983. Imports are projected to increase 5.7 percent in 1985 and 1986. At these rates, imports in 1986 will be about 3 percent higher than their 1981 peaks. International reserves were assumed to remain constant over the projection period because of the uncertainty surrounding the terms of prospective debt-rescheduling arrangements.

Debt-service payments as a percentage of export earnings are expected to remain very high in historical terms—22 percent, the same as in 1982/83. For the first time in this report, debt-service payments were projected on the basis of the countries' behavior in 1980-83, rather than using the World Bank's projections for debt-service obligations based on previously contracted debt. The last several years have shown that large amounts of payments arrears have built up as debt-servicing costs became unmanageable. Although the ratio used for the projections is high compared to the 17-percent average for 1977-80, it reflects the reality that actual debt obligations are very high—much higher than reflected by the projections—and that most countries will service as much of their debt as possible to bring down their debt levels. The ratio is not meant to suggest an ideal debt-servicing ratio, but to reflect recent history and likely behavior over the projection period.

Prospective economic conditions in the United States and other industrialized countries will likely favor improvement in the financial resources of low-income developing countries in 1985 and 1986, especially through continuing growth in trade. Demand in the industrialized countries for the imports of developing countries is the major mechanism by which income gains are transmitted from industrialized to developing countries. Economic growth in the industrialized countries will likely average 3 percent in 1985 and 1986, resulting in increased import demand for goods produced in the developing countries. Recent and prospective income gains in the developing countries themselves, and the implied growth in import demand suggest that developing countries will trade more among themselves than at any other time of the recovery.

International interest rates, after rising in early 1985, are coursing downward and are likely to average lower in 1985 and 1986 than in 1984. A reduction in interest rates would lower the rates charged on new and rescheduled debt of the low-income countries, thus reducing debt-service payments or payments arrears. Lower interest rates might also increase the use of trade credits, thus stimulating imports. Finally,

the combination of lower interest rates and improved financial conditions in the developing countries could increase the rate of lending by western banks. Loans by western banks to developing countries increased very slowly in 1984, as during the previous 5 years.

Projections for exports and imports suggest that the rate of improvement will be very slow compared with the 1977-79 recovery from the 1975 recession; the benefits of this global recovery will not extend to the low income countries as did those of the previous recession. Export growth for all countries covered in this report is projected to average about 6 percent per year over 1985-86. By contrast, exports increased an average 16 percent per year over 1978-79. Imports are projected to increase less than 6 percent annually over 1985-86. During 1978-79, imports increased an average of 18 percent per year.

Asia's financial position in 1984 improved in several respects. Exports, measured in dollars, increased about 12 percent, helped by strong import demand in the United States, Japan, and the industrializing countries of East Asia. Imports declined slightly from 1983. As a result, Asia's trade deficit declined to \$9 billion, well below the \$14-billion average of 1982 and 1983. This improved trade balance permitted Asia to increase its international reserves by 12 percent in 1984, to \$14.3 billion, which nearly offset the increase in debt service payments due in 1984. The improvements in Asia's financial situation in 1984 probably returned the region's capacity to import food commercially to that of 1980, after 3 years of deterioration.

Asia's financial prospects over the next 2 years appear to be good relative to Africa and Latin America. Export growth for 1985 is projected to be higher than for the other regions, primarily because Asian low-income countries trade heavily with the high-growth nations in East Asia, Japan, and North America, where import demand will likely remain fairly strong. Increasing foreign exchange earnings are expected to allow Asia to service its debts without accumulating arrears, and to increase imports for the first time since 1982.

Africa's financial resources probably declined slightly in 1984. Still, signs of improving economic conditions were evident. Exports increased almost 9 percent, to near 1980 levels, and imports rose about 4 percent for the first increase in 3 years. Export growth over the next 2 years will likely slow, given the likelihood that commodity prices, on average, will remain stagnant and that trade volumes could decelerate. Import growth is expected to accelerate slightly in 1985, following increases in foreign exchange earnings in 1983-84.

Latin America's financial resources improved marginally, if at all, in 1984. Exports averaged about the same as in 1983, imports declined 7 percent, and debt-service obligations were very high—45 percent of estimated export earnings. International reserves fell more than 20 percent and the ratio of reserves to imports declined to 25 percent from 30 percent in 1983. During 1980-83, the ratio averaged 38 percent.

Financial prospects for Latin America are projected to improve considerably over the next 2 years. Export growth is forecast to increase 6 percent in 1985 and 9 percent in 1986. Imports are likely to increase about 4 percent in each of those years, after declining steadily since 1981.

Selected financial data for developing countries, 1984 estimates and forecasts for 1985 and 1986

Region and subregion	: Yearend reserves :			: Imports :			: Exports :			: Debt service :		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :	1984 :	1985 :	1986 :
	: Million dollars											
North Africa	: 1129	1129	1129	19124	20256	21142	18135	18424	18977	NA	4340	3895
West Africa	: 844	844	844	6256	6711	6935	5579	5838	6177		727	771
Central Africa	: 194	194	194	1957	2145	2275	3157	3338	3393		442	447
East Africa	: 677	677	677	5513	6073	6631	3480	3484	3668		651	687
Southern Africa	: 801	818	818	4375	4600	5095	4457	4630	4837		603	633
Middle East	: 1145	1145	1145	5156	6091	7305	2129	1811	2381		460	306
Subtotal	: 4790	4807	4807	42381	45876	49383	36937	37525	39433		7223	6739
South Asia	: 6573	6680	6775	18596	19571	20496	11080	12021	12666		2331	2490
Southeast Asia	: 5701	6635	7135	25668	25930	26664	28055	30001	31660	NA	7969	8534
Subtotal	: 12274	13315	13910	44264	45501	47160	39135	42022	44326		10300	11024
Caribbean	: 163	170	175	2620	2595	2570	1780	1890	2000		334	376
Central America	: 897	687	765	4690	4923	5183	4095	4282	4477		546	716
South America	: 2897	2432	2512	8466	9009	9495	9748	10443	11581		2767	3151
Subtotal	: 3957	3289	3452	15776	16527	17248	15623	16615	18058		3647	4243
Grand total	: 21022	21411	22169	102421	107904	113791	91695	96162	101817	NA	21170	22006

Commercial Capacity to Import Food

Several alternative methods are available to convert the general financial indicators treated above into precise measures of the low-income countries' capacity to import food.

The calculation used in this study is based on estimates of each country's foreign exchange earnings, import bills, foreign exchange reserves and debt service, and historical commercial food import patterns and food import unit values. Estimates of a country's foreign exchange earnings were made on the basis of export trade forecasts and, in selected cases, other sources of earnings such as worker remittances and tourism. The foreign exchange earnings estimate was added to estimates of a country's foreign exchange reserves to arrive at total foreign exchange supplies. The total was then adjusted downward using historical and estimated import bills to maintain the country's historical reserves-to-imports ratio.

The adjusted foreign exchange availability estimate was reduced further by the country's debt-service obligations to arrive at a net foreign exchange availability. The proportion of this net foreign exchange availability allocated to commercial food imports in the base period was held constant and used to calculate the foreign exchange available in the forecast period for commercial food imports. The volume of imports that could be purchased is estimated using this final estimate of net foreign exchange availability and expected food import unit values.

Measures of Additional Food Needs

Conceptual Framework

The financial indicators noted above and the food data described below are used to generate two alternative measures of food need additional to normal commercial imports. Countries must choose between making extraordinary commercial purchases and seeking food aid to fill this gap. Thirdly, a measure is computed of the maximum quantities of commodities which countries could feasibly import. Each measure highlights a different aspect of the food problem in the low-income countries and a different notion of the role aid might play in easing the problem. (For a more detailed discussion, see section entitled "Methodological Notes.")

The first measure, termed "status quo," estimates the additional food needed to maintain per capita intake of food staples at levels reported over the last 4 years. This measure is based on current consumption levels. No provision is made either for improving substandard diets, for reducing allocations to countries where diets are relatively good, or for correcting problems related to the uneven distribution of food across or within countries. Because status quo estimates support a level of per capita availability that has been achieved in the past, in most cases they can be considered to be consistent with minimum capacity of countries to absorb food imports.

The second measure, termed "nutrition-based," estimates the additional food required to raise per capita caloric intake to the levels associated with FAO's recommended minimum diet. This measure is based on the notion that food imports might be utilized in a way consistent with nutritional need rather than to maintain a recent, possible substandard, status quo. In this sense, the nutrition-based measure can be viewed as a maximum level of additional food need, but not necessarily consistent with a country's ability to absorb food imports.

The measure of food import feasibility called "maximum absorbable," provides one basis for assessing what maximum quantity of additional food might be imported toward meeting large nutrition-based food needs, or possibly for building stocks in a period of ample world food supplies.

While the status quo and nutrition-based methods differ in the estimation of requirements, they have a common structure. In each, an estimate of every country's domestic supplies of food staples is subtracted from an estimate of staple food requirements to arrive at a quantity estimate of import requirements. Import requirements are then totaled for food groups, based on assumptions regarding their substitutability. An estimate of a country's capacity to import food in each category commercially is then subtracted from the import requirement to arrive at an estimate of additional food needs. Import unit values for each food group are used to convert import requirements, import capacity, and additional food needs from quantity to value terms.

The assessment of maximum absorbable aid is an adjustment of nutrition-based food needs to take account of infrastructural limitations by taking into consideration historical maximum levels of consumption and stocks.

Several factors affecting additional food needs in a country are not addressed in these estimates. First, food distribution problems—both geographical and across income or population groups—are overlooked by the use of country food availabilities and country average food requirement measures. This can mask acute shortages in specific places within a country as well as uneven distribution of food across population groups. However, measuring the unevenness of food distribution is extremely difficult, because data are not available. Acute problems of this nature are treated qualitatively in the country narratives.

Second, additional food needs are estimated without reference to a country's food and agriculture policies and current performance. Although these issues figure importantly in choosing between exceptional commercial food purchases and concessional food imports, a comprehensive consideration of them is beyond the scope of this report.

Introduction to Regional and Country Narrative Tables

The following section reports on the food and financial situation and outlook for 69 countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. The materials summarize events during the 1984/85 local marketing year (generally July–June) and project food and financial conditions for 1985/86 and 1986/87.

Data shown in the tables must be interpreted with caution. Forecasts of food production, population, and financial conditions for 1985/86 and 1986/87 represent ERS's forecasts of what is likely to happen during those years. But, 1985/86 and 1986/87 estimates of all other items—stocks, use, import requirements, and aid needs—are not forecasts of what is likely to happen; they are targets derived using the status quo and nutrition assumptions summarized in the previous section, and explained in detail in the "Methodological Notes" section of the report. Aid need calculations are also subject to a number of adjustments detailed in the Methodology section.

In each of the regional and country tables, any quantity less than 500 tons and any value less than \$500,000 is shown as zero.

Tables entitled "[Subregion] basic food data"

These tables provide major cereals supply and utilization data and population for subregions for 1980/81–1984/85 and for forecast years (1985/86–1986/87).

Tables entitled "[Subregion] cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment"

These tables deal only with 1985/86–1986/87 country estimates aggregated for the subregions. The explanation for the column headings is the same as for column headings in the country tables, as described below.

Tables Entitled "[Country] basic food data"

These tables provide food staple supply and utilization data for 1980/81–1984/85 and for forecast years (1985/86 and 1986/87). An explanation of each column heading follows:

1. Actual or forecast production—actual production for the individual staples for the 1981/82–1984/85 base period and forecast production for 1985/86 and 1986/87.
2. Net imports—actual net imports during 1981/82–1984/85. Net import figures for forecast years are not supplied. Instead, estimated import requirements based on status quo and nutrition-based approaches are provided in the next set of tables.

3. Nonfeed use---actual human consumption during the 1981/82- 1984/85 base period.
4. Feed use---actual feed use during 1981/82-1984/85 and targeted feed use for 1985/86 and 1986/87. Targeted feed use is calculated to maintain per capita feed use at base-period levels. The same level of feed use is employed in the status quo and nutrition-based estimates of aid needs.
5. Beginning stocks---actual stocks for 1981/82-1984/85. Initial calculations of status quo and nutrition-based import and aid needs are done by maintaining the ending stocks for 1984/85 (beginning stocks 1985/86) constant throughout the forecasting period. Import requirements for building food security stocks are calculated subsequently for the countries for which stock data are available.
6. Per capita total use---actual per capita human consumption and livestock feed use for 1981/82-1984/85.
7. Commodity coverage---the food staples included for each country.
8. Share of diet---each staple's share of total daily caloric intake, and the share of total daily caloric intake covered by the food staples analyzed. Data are drawn from the 1979-81 FAO Food Balance Sheets with adjustments made in some cases for differences in FAO or ERS estimates of feed use or more recent significant changes in a staple's share of the diet.

Tables Entitled "Import requirements for [Country]"

These tables deal only with 1985/86 and 1986/87 estimates. An explanation of each column heading follows:

1. Forecast domestic production---data are drawn from the "basic food data" tables.
2. Total use, status quo---total amount of a staple needed to maintain per capita human consumption at the 1981/82-1984/85 level and feed use at the targeted level.
3. Total use, nutrition-based--- the amount of a staple needed to support FAO recommended minimum daily per capita caloric intake levels and targeted feed use.
4. Import requirements, quantity, status quo--- the imports of a staple required to maintain base-period per capita consumption, and also to achieve the targeted levels of feed use with no change in stocks, as shown in the basic food data table. These estimates are calculated for each staple by subtracting forecast domestic production from status quo-based total use.

Subtotals for each commodity group are calculated by summing the import requirements for individual commodities. Calculated surpluses (negative import requirements) for individual commodities within groups are subtracted from deficits in other commodities because foods are assumed to be substitutable within groups. Noncereals such as roots and tubers are converted to caloric wheat equivalents before being summed. Negative subtotals are shown as zeros because these calculated surpluses are assumed not to be substitutable elsewhere in the diet.

5. Import requirements, quantity, nutrition-based– the imports of a staple required to support recommended minimum per capita caloric intake, and targeted feed use, as no change in stocks is shown in the basic food data tables. These estimates are calculated by subtracting forecast domestic production from nutrition-based total use. Totals for each commodity group by year are computed as described in (4) above.
6. Import requirements, maximum– the largest quantity that could be managed if countries wished to take the greatest advantage of low grain prices to improve stocks or to improve on the nutritional status of the population.

Tables Entitled "Additional food needs for [Country], with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports"

These tables provide calculations of cereal import requirements and food needs in excess of normal commercial imports resulting from consumption requirements and from estimates of cereal stock adjustments required for food security purposes. The estimated stock increment (quantity and value) is added to import requirements and aid needs to support consumption to arrive at total import requirements and additional food needs. For a discussion of how stock increment estimates are calculated, see "Methodological Notes."

1. Commercial import capacity– an estimate of the amount of food within each group that a country can afford to import commercially without reducing below historical levels the share of its available foreign exchange used for nonfood imports. Countries are required in forecast years to spend the same proportion of foreign exchange on commercial food imports as in the base period. The measure is sensitive to historical and projected levels of exchange holdings, total merchandise imports and exports, and debt service. The measure is provided in both quantity and value, using the same country-specific estimate of unit import cost as in the import requirements estimate.

2. Additional Food needs, quantity--the estimated quantity of additional food needed in each commodity group to support either the status quo or nutrition-based use level and targeted stock and feed use levels. Negative needs are shown as zero.
3. Additional Food needs, value--the estimated value of the additional food needed in each commodity group to maintain either status quo consumption or nutrition-based consumption and targeted stock and feed use levels.

Tables Entitled "Financial indicators for [Country],
actual and projected"

These tables give historical data and forecasts for four key financial indicators: yearend international reserves, merchandise exports, merchandise imports, and debt-service obligations. All data are on a calendar year basis and are compiled from a variety of sources, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Chase Econometrics, country sources, and ERS estimates.

Africa & the Middle East

North Africa

North African status quo import requirements are up 6 percent from 1984/85 because of a poor harvest in Morocco and the low water level of the Nile River in Egypt. Nutrition-based imports are up 2.5 percent from 1984/85—roughly the rate of population growth. The 1985/86 status quo import requirement of 12.8 million tons is 4.4 million tons greater than nutrition-based import requirement. This occurs because the average daily caloric intake level is above the FAO recommended minimum in North Africa. Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt each maintain generous consumer subsidies on bread and wheat products, leading to high consumption and some waste.

North Africa commercial import capacity is estimated at 11.1 million tons, resulting in additional status quo aid needs of 1.8 million tons -- 800,000 tons below 1984/85 -- and no additional nutrition-based needs.

North Africa basic food data

	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: : -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 12,892	3,361	9,446	69,593	322
1981/82	: 10,678	3,297	11,091	71,616	309
1982/83	: 13,733	2,953	9,385	73,649	320
1983/84	: 12,261	2,515	12,055	75,703	321
1984/85	: 12,666	2,519	13,023	77,792	326
1985/86	: 12,690	--	--	79,763	--
1986/87	: 13,995	--	--	81,966	--

North Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total Use		: Additional needs			
	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: quo	: based	:Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 25,462	21,103	1,804	361	0	0
1986/87	: 26,229	21,585	913	181	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	:		203	34	203	34
1986/87	: NA	NA	145	27	145	27
Total						
1985/86	:		1,901	380	0	0
1986/87	: NA	NA	1,032	204	0	0

EGYPT

Egyptian demand for cereals is increasing rapidly because of subsidies for bread and animal feed. Despite a 1-percent rise in 1985 grain production, food imports increased, accounting for about half of the food supply.

Egypt basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	7,373	2,570	6,267	11,730	2,060	327	:Wheat	33.1
1981/82	7,424	2,420	7,294	12,618	2,418	347	:Rice	11.5
1982/83	7,714	2,102	7,017	12,305	2,611	335	:Corn	18.3
1983/84	7,883	1,917	8,275	13,167	2,782	348	:Sorghum	1.9
1984/85	8,007	2,126	8,884	13,764	3,122	359	:Barley	0.0
1985/86	8,270	2,131	NA	NA	NA	NA	: Total	64.9
1986/87	8,635	2,131	NA	NA	NA	NA	:	

Reliance upon food aid has diminished for several reasons. First, the quantity of PL 480 programmed for Egypt has declined. The reduction from \$287 million in 1982 to \$225 million in 1985 lowered U.S. food aid shipments of wheat and flour to Egypt from 1.6 million tons to 1.4 million. Second, Egypt is shifting to greater purchases of food through short term credit, not classified as food aid. Third, the policy of seeking the lowest available price has caused Egypt to shift heavily to competitors and away from the United States for nonconcessional grain purchases. Fourth, Egypt's foreign exchange receipts from the Suez Canal, tourism, and other services are rising.

Import requirements for Egypt

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import Requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	-----1,000 tons-----					
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	8,270	16,773	12,984	8,503	4,714	10,143
1986/87	8,635	17,227	13,064	8,592	4,429	10,248

Commodity Import Program (CIP) financing, a grant of about \$70 million from USAID, provided funds for about a third of U.S. corn exports to Egypt in 1984 and a similar program is underway in 1985 for corn and lentils.

Despite sluggish grain sales related to reductions in U.S. food aid and a shift to competitors, U.S. agricultural exports to Egypt are expected to rise 10 percent in 1985 to about \$1 billion. Most of the increase will come from greater Egyptian purchases of cotton, tobacco, soybeans, vegetable oils, and livestock products. U.S. sales of dairy products, valued at \$48 million, were made at concessional prices.

In 1984, Egypt's total agricultural imports rose 7 percent to \$4.1 billion and became more diversified in terms of commodity mix and country of origin. The U.S. share declined from 25 percent in 1983 to 22 percent, while the Australian, Canadian, and Latin American shares increased.

Efforts to limit growth in food imports include programs to regulate average prices for foreign purchases and programs to boost domestic production. The Cereals Improvement project encouraged greater use of hybrid varieties and fertilizer, causing corn production to rise 11 percent to a record 3.9 million tons. This gain was offset by smaller cotton, wheat, and rice output, and aggregate crop production remained static. Gains in output of livestock products accounted for most of the more than 2-percent increase in total agricultural production, compared with 1.5 percent in 1983.

Total grain imports for 1985 are estimated at 9 million tons—or double the 4.5-million calculation for nutrition-based import requirements. The average Egyptian has a diet with 3,175 calories per day, far above the FAO recommended minimum. Rising income from remittances, services, and controlled prices for many items insure a continuation of Egypt's ample food consumption. But the country's commercial capacity to import food commodities is limited to \$1.4 billion.

Foreign exchange earnings for 1985 are estimated at \$11.25 billion, including \$4 billion from exports, \$4 billion from remittances, \$1.2 billion from Suez Canal tolls, and \$800 million from tourism. About one-half of Egypt's foreign debt is owed to the United States, the source of most new financing in 1985. The nonmilitary foreign debt rose to \$19 billion in 1984. Total U.S. financial assistance to Egypt is scheduled at \$2.3 billion in 1985, or double that provided by Europe and the World Bank combined.

Egyptian imports of basic food will continue to be strongly influenced by the availability of credit and preferential prices. Trade agreements, including food imports from countries buying Egyptian petroleum, are becoming more important.

Financial indicators for Egypt, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							----- Percent			
1980	:	9,307	:	9,745	:	1,411	:	1,046	:	7,896	:	15
1981	:	9,158	:	11,303	:	1,904	:	716	:	7,254	:	24
1982	:	9,336	:	11,553	:	1,878	:	698	:	7,458	:	21
1983	:	10,578	:	11,362	:	2,466	:	771	:	8,112	:	21
1984	:	11,500	:	11,800	:	2,417	:	500	:	9,083	:	NA
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	11,250	:	12,600	:	2,268	:	500	:	8,747	:	22
1986	:	11,500	:	13,200	:	1,821	:	500	:	9,409	:	22
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Egypt, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	6,901	1,419	1,601	329	0	0
1986/87	:	7,679	1,526	913	181	0	0
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:	NA	NA	62	13	62	13
1986/87	:			111	22	111	22
Total	:						
1985/86	:	NA	NA	1,663	342	0	0
1986/87	:			1,025	204	0	0

MOROCCO

Morocco's 1985/86 status quo and nutrition-based cereal import needs are approximately 2.9 million tons and 2.8 million tons, respectively. The kingdom's calculated commercial import capacity of over 3 million tons yields no additional food needs.

The nutritional-based figure underestimates the level of nutritional needs, because it is based on per capita—or average—consumption levels. The distribution of income and calories in Morocco is hardly egalitarian. Subsidies on wheat products induce a high caloric intake in urban areas. However, in rural areas, particularly the far south and the mountain regions, subsidized items are not available and residents generally lack the purchasing power to command an adequate diet at market prices when household food production falters.

Inadequate rainfall gave Morocco a mediocre grain harvest in 1984. The 1985 harvest, which commences in May, will depend on the quality of rainfall in late April and May. Rain and snow accumulation were good in the early winter, but in February, March, and early April, rainfall was 40 percent below normal. Rainfall in late April and May came too late to revive yields. Total grain production for 1985 is estimated at 3.3 million tons. The projection for 1986 assumes a good harvest of 4.1 million tons, but this could be optimistic.

Morocco's financial situation is precarious. Total external debt is rapidly approaching the value of GNP. The austerity program adopted in 1983. At the behest of IMF, and the rescheduling of Morocco's debt, helped keep the debt-service ratio below 40 percent in 1984. However, Moroccan interest payments have been delayed in recent months, alarming creditors. If confidence in Morocco's credit worthiness diminishes, Morocco may not receive the credit that has financed all of its grain imports since 1981. Because Morocco's foreign exchange reserves are limited, any fall-off of credit availability will result in a direct decline in the commercial capacity to import. Consequently, the additional food needs figures are conservative estimates.

Morocco basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 4,354	580	2,220	5,740	778	311	:Wheat 41.9
1981/82	: 2,021	636	2,655	4,122	559	217	:Corn 3.0
1982/83	: 4,764	631	1,470	5,519	898	289	:Barley 21.4
1983/84	: 3,457	448	2,370	5,009	1,008	263	: Total 66.2
1984/85	: 3,628	258	2,844	5,890	350	265	:
1985/86	: 3,319	490	NA	NA	NA	NA	:
1986/87	: 4,085	490	NA	NA	NA	NA	:
	:						:

Import requirements for Morocco

Commodity/year	:	Production	: Total use :		: Import requirements			
	:		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	:	
	:		:	:	:	:	Maximum	
	:		-----1,000 tons-----					
Cereal equivalent	:							
1985/86	:	3,319	6,247	6,101	2,928	2,782	3,932	
1986/87	:	4,085	6,504	6,454	2,419	2,369	3,390	
	:							

Financial indicators for Morocco, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports and other credits	:	Imports and other debits	:	Debt service due	:	Foreign exchange available International: reserves	:	Share to major Total	:	food imports
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----									<u>Percent</u>	
1980	:	3,270	:	3,770	:	1,193	:	399	:	2,077	:	23
1981	:	3,084	:	3,840	:	1,266	:	230	:	1,818	:	34
1982	:	2,945	:	3,815	:	1,334	:	218	:	1,611	:	29
1983	:	2,931	:	3,301	:	1,120	:	203	:	1,811	:	20
1984	:	3,292	:	3,600	:	1,189	:	220	:	2,104	:	NA
	:											
1985	:	3,611	:	3,700	:	1,454	:	220	:	2,156	:	27
1986	:	3,678	:	3,950	:	1,477	:	220	:	2,184	:	27
	:											

Additional food needs to support consumption for Morocco, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	3,034	436	0	0	0	0
1986/87	3,181	441	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	124	18	124	18
1986/87			27	4	27	4
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	18	3	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

TUNISIA

Tunisia's grain import needs for 1985/86 are forecast at 1.3 million tons on a status quo basis and 917,000 tons on a nutritional basis. Tunisia is regarded as a good credit risk and can finance most of its needs. Additional food needs to support consumption are calculated at 203,000 tons on a status quo basis and zero on a nutritional basis.

The 425,000-ton difference between status quo and nutritional import requirements is explained by the exceptionally high Tunisian per capita consumption of wheat--184 kilos per annum--more than a pound of wheat a day. Wheat and wheat products are subsidized to consumers--a loaf of French bread costs less than a dime--and some Tunisian sources report that over 200,000 tons of bread are wasted each year because of its low opportunity cost. Consumer prices were raised slightly in 1984 and nominal increases of 10 to 15 percent are likely in 1985 and 1986.

Good weather during the 1984/85 crop year yielded a good harvest. The projected 1.3 million ton grain harvest for 1986 also reflects an optimistic weather scenario.

Tunisia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----1,000 tons					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,165	211	959	1,587	507	323	:Wheat 53.0
1981/82	: 1,233	241	1,142	1,728	668	360	:Barley 2.3
1982/83	: 1,255	220	898	1,740	483	325	:Corn .0
1983/84	: 921	150	1,410	1,825	521	335	: Total 55.3
1984/85	: 1,031	135	1,295	1,608	650	315	:
1985/86	: 1,101	203	NA	NA	NA	NA	:
1986/87	: 1,275	210	NA	NA	NA	NA	:
	:						

Import requirements for Tunisia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,101	2,442	2,018	1,341	917	1,348
1986/87	1,275	2,498	2,068	1,223	793	1,397

Financial indicators for Tunisia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						----- Percent -----	
1980	:	3,296	:	3,823	:	431	:	590	2,865 9
1981	:	3,616	:	4,108	:	518	:	536	3,099 8
1982	:	3,208	:	3,929	:	486	:	607	2,723 7
1983	:	3,097	:	3,657	:	598	:	567	2,499 10
1984	:	3,343	:	3,724	:	627	:	409	2,717 NA
1985	:	3,563	:	3,956	:	618	:	409	2,810 8
1986	:	3,799	:	3,992	:	597	:	409	3,063 8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tunisia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	Quantity : Value
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u> <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	1,138	:	174	:	203	:	32	0 0
1986/87	:	1,283	:	189	:	0	:	0	0 0
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	17	:	3	17 3
1986/87	:		:		:	7	:	1	7 1
Total	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	220	:	35	0 0
1986/87	:		:		:	7	:	0	0 0

West Africa

Grain output by the West African countries covered in this report improved in 1984. Excellent crop conditions in the coastal countries more than offset production declines in most of the Sahelian nations. In the Sahel, only Senegal and Gambia harvested better grain crops in 1984 than in 1983. As drought continued in Cape Verde, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina, and Chad, food aid needs remained high. Niger went from near self-sufficiency in grains to becoming a major food aid recipient in 1984/85 because of a very severe drought.

As of April 1985, food aid pledges to the seven Sahelian countries amounted to 1.2 million tons for fiscal 1984/85, but only about one-third had been delivered. The largest recipients were Niger and Mali with over 250,000 tons pledged to each. Logistical bottlenecks hampered the movement of grain from ports, which were operating at near capacity. A shortage of trucks and poor roads also slowed transportation. A major concern is the rainy season, which begins in June in the Sahel. The rains make movement of food aid even more difficult, and unless grain can be stock-piled at scattered distribution points, extraordinary measures may be required to prevent starvation in some areas.

The outlook for the 1985 harvest is uncertain. Planting began with the onset of the rains, but a reliable yield estimate will not be possible until August or September. Indications are that the next few months (July to September) will be critical in the Sahel. Farmers need to be assured of adequate food and seeds for the 1985 crop. If these are lacking, even good rains will not prevent severe food shortages during the next year.

West Africa basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	: Net	: Popula-	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: imports	: tion	: capita
	: production	: stocks			: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 8,050	191	2,068	69,058	145
1981/82	: 8,685	265	2,114	70,989	153
1982/83	: 8,270	200	2,232	73,076	145
1983/84	: 7,679	141	2,770	75,233	138
1984/85	: 7,772	182	2,884	77,389	138
1985/86	: 8,508	135	--	79,459	
1986/87	: 8,881	--	--	81,696	
	:	:	:	:	:

West Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	16,453	17,861	1,053	236	2,473	609
1986/87	16,926	18,387	881	193	2,353	565
Stock Adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	57	16	57	16
1986/87			26	7	26	7
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	1,111	253	2,530	626
1986/87			907	199	2,379	572

BENIN

Good weather during the 1984 growing season greatly improved the food situation in Benin. Grain production was up by a third from the poor 1983 harvest. Grain imports have trended downward in recent years, more because of slackening demand in Nigeria than increased production in Benin. Grain for Nigeria was often transhipped through Cotonou during the oil boom years. Tighter Nigerian import controls have reduced this trade since 1982.

Food aid imports are a better indicator than total cereal use of Benin's food situation. Almost 20,000 tons of food aid were received in 1983/84. Concessional imports are expected to drop below 10,000 tons in 1984/85. Wheat will account for about 70 percent of Benin's import requirements in 1985/86. The country's commercial import capacity will cover all of the needs. Nutrition-based needs are more than double the status quo requirements.

Benin basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	340	0	89	429	0	124	:Wheat	4.1
1981/82	358	0	117	475	0	133	:Rice	3.1
1982/83	349	0	67	416	0	113	:Corn	22.9
1983/84	348	0	57	405	0	107	:Sorghum	4.6
1984/85	467	0	56	523	0	134	:Millet	0.5
1985/86	435	0	--	--	--	--	:Cassava	21.4
1986/87	452	--	--	--	--	--	:Yams	13.7
							: Total	70.2
Roots								
1980/81	1,277	0	0	1,277	0	370		
1981/82	1,241	0	0	1,241	0	349		
1982/83	1,288	0	0	1,288	0	351		
1983/84	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	318		
1984/85	1,248	0	0	1,248	0	320		
1985/86	1,335	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	1,375	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Benin

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	435	490	529	55	94	104
1986/87	452	505	546	53	94	104
Roots						
1985/86	1,335	1,343	1,512	8	177	75
1986/87	1,375	1,384	1,558	9	183	78
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	959	1,018	1,124	59	164	126
1986/87	992	1,049	1,159	57	167	127

Financial indicators for Benin, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u>				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----						<u>Percent</u>				
1980	:	260	:	473	:	8	:	8	:	252	:	6
1981	:	368	:	508	:	19	:	8	:	350	:	6
1982	:	320	:	590	:	15	:	4	:	304	:	8
1983	:	215	:	310	:	26	:	4	:	189	:	8
1984	:	172	:	224	:	90	:	4	:	82	:	NA
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	200	:	250	:	12	:	4	:	181	:	7
1986	:	225	:	275	:	14	:	4	:	203	:	7
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Benin, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
Consumption	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	60	12	:	0	0	:	105	20
1986/87	:	70	13	:	0	0	:	97	18
Stock adjustment	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	0	0	:	0	0
1986/87	:			:	0	0	:	0	0
Total	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	0	0	:	105	20
1986/87	:			:	0	0	:	97	18
Maximum absorbable	:			:			:		
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	0	0	:	66	13
1986/87	:			:	0	0	:	57	11

BURKINA

Burkina experienced one of the worst droughts of the century in 1984. The northern and eastern regions were the most severely affected, with almost no grain produced in some areas. Heavy rainfall in September helped crops in the normally surplus southwest, generating a cereals surplus. The rain also helped maintain national cereals output at the previous year's disappointing level, despite sizable regional variations. This is Burkina's second consecutive year of serious drought, which further exacerbates the effects of this year's weather on food and water availability.

If 1985/86 and 1986/87 production increases only modestly above the average levels of 1981-84 (of which two were drought years), cereal import requirements could remain at the substantially higher levels reached during the recent droughts. This represents a dependence on imports for 15 to 17 percent of consumption if per capita cereals intake is to be maintained at historical levels.

Until 1983/84, Burkina's domestic production was able to meet all but a small proportion of consumption requirements. Declining productivity in the densely populated Central Plateau, the main agricultural region, has been offset to some extent by increased output in the fertile Southwest as progress is made in eradicating river blindness in that region. Increased government procurement prices during 1984 that succeeded in doubling government cereal purchases to 20,000 tons have helped to distribute the Southwest's surplus production to deficit areas.

Economic conditions in Burkina depend on the performance of the agricultural sector, which employs 90 percent of the population, comprises one-third of GDP, and generates most of Burkina's export earnings. Drought in recent years has contributed to a decline in real growth in GDP, to an average 1.5 percent during 1980-84, one-half the growth of the 1970's. In 1983, the increased volume and value of cotton and livestock exports boosted export earnings. However, a slowdown in 1983 imports was offset by higher import prices. Burkina's trade deficit, and debt service obligations that are projected at 12 percent of export earnings in 1985, will result in a dependence on additional food to cover 50 to 60 percent of projected status quo import requirements.

Burkina basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----	: : 1,000 tons	: : -----	: : -----	: : -----	: : Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,006	0	65	1,067	4	174	:Wheat 1.6
1981/82	: 1,275	0	106	1,378	3	220	:Rice 3.6
1982/83	: 1,189	0	95	1,282	2	200	:Millet and
1983/84	: 1,135	0	179	1,312	2	200	: sorghum 56.1
1984/85	: 1,119	0	241	1,358	2	202	:Corn 8.1
1985/86	: 1,200	0	--	--	--	--	: Total 69.5
1986/87	: 1,232	--	--	--	--	--	: :

Import requirements for Burkina

	:		:	Total use		:	Import requirements			
Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Status	:	Nutrition-	:	Status	:	Nutrition-:
	:		:	quo	:	based	:	quo	:	based : Maximum
<hr/>										
	:		:		:		:		:	
Major cereals	:	----- 1,000 tons -----								
	:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	1,190	:	1,419	:	1,458	:	229	:	268 321
1986/87	:	1,232	:	1,455	:	1,496	:	223	:	264 327
	:		:		:		:		:	

Financial indicators for Burkina, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:	due	:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							:	Percent		
1980	:	161	:	368	:	17	:	68	:	144	:	27
1981	:	122	:	302	:	15	:	71	:	108	:	22
1982	:	119	:	275	:	17	:	62	:	102	:	19
1983	:	123	:	279	:	14	:	85	:	109	:	22
1984	:	134	:	274	:	36	:	103	:	98	:	NA
1985	:	141	:	288	:	17	:	103	:	145	:	21
1986	:	148	:	302	:	18	:	103	:	147	:	21

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burkina

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	69	12	160	29	199	36
1986/87	73	13	150	26	191	33

CAMEROON

Normal rainfall in most parts of Cameroon in 1984 helped both food and cash crops recover from 2 years of drought. Total cereals production increased by 11 percent. Production of starchy tubers, which are a major component of the Cameroonian diet, also increased. However, drought continued in northern Cameroon, where output of millet and sorghum has been reduced by 3 consecutive years of drought. Cereals consumption, estimated at 200 kg. per person in this region (twice the national average), translated into a local cereals deficit estimated at 70,000 tons in 1984.

Assuming growth in cereals production at an average 3 percent annually during 1985/86 and 1986/87, status quo cereal import requirements should remain steady at about 200,000 tons. Growing cereal imports in recent years mainly reflect the gradual increase in per capita consumption of wheat and rice, which has been spurred by rising incomes and rapid urbanization in this oil-exporting country. The strength of Cameroon's economy should enable it to purchase commercially virtually all of its import requirements, although some additional food may be required to cover localized deficits.

Cameroon's economy continues to expand, with real growth in GDP of 6.5 percent in 1983. Growth in oil revenues since 1978 helped offset recent problems in the nonoil sectors of the economy. Recovery of world prices for Cameroon's major agricultural exports, growth in oil export earnings, and sound financial policies contribute to its favorable commercial import capacity position.

Cameroon basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
Major cereals		1,000 tons				Kilos	Percent
1980/81	880	0	189	1,047	22	125	:Wheat 3.9
1981/82	820	0	148	942	26	110	:Rice 2.7
1982/83	912	0	204	1,094	22	124	:Corn 11.5
1983/84	805	0	191	968	28	108	:Millet 14.5
1984/85	896	0	223	1,087	32	118	:Cassava 11.4
1985/86	911	0	--	--	--	--	:Yams & Sweet
1986/87	952	--	--	--	--	--	: Potatoes 5.0
							:Plantains 8.1
							:Peanuts 5.5
Roots							: Total 62.7
1980/81	3,670	0	0	3,670	0	428	:
1981/82	3,622	0	0	3,622	0	410	:
1982/83	3,669	0	0	3,669	0	407	:
1983/84	3,389	0	0	3,389	0	366	:
1984/85	3,482	0	0	3,482	0	366	:
1985/86	3,764	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	3,850	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Cameroon

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	911	1,121	1,133	210	222	299
1986/87	:	952	1,152	1,168	200	216	291
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	3,764	3,786	3,391	22	(373)	246
1986/87	:	3,850	3,891	3,478	41	(372)	272
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	2,356	2,571	2,525	215	169	378
1986/87	:	2,434	2,642	2,597	208	163	376

Financial indicators for Cameroon, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	1,646	1,608	182	189	1,464	4
1981	:	1,407	1,368	200	85	1,207	3
1982	:	1,348	1,220	264	67	1,084	3
1983	:	1,162	1,078	219	159	943	5
1984	:	1,493	1,193	283	65	1,210	NA
1985	:	1,625	1,250	259	65	1,334	4
1986	:	1,760	1,350	280	65	1,440	4

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cameroon

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 182	35	33	6	0	0
1986/87	: 203	38	5	1	0	0

CAPE VERDE

Cape Verde's import requirements for 1985/86 and 1986/87 are estimated at 64,000 tons annually. The projections are based on a modest recovery in production of corn and beans, the country's staple foods, and continued emigration resulting in net population growth of 1.6 percent. No stock data are included because a data series is not available. However, 1984/85 stock levels are estimated at 18,000–20,000 tons. Although large cereal imports have helped boost status quo consumption above nutrition-based requirements, malnutrition is widespread in Cape Verde.

Projected import requirements represent about 93 percent of national consumption. Cape Verde has become increasingly dependent on food imports since the onset of the current drought in 1968. In 1967, domestic production supplied 30 percent of national consumption, compared to an average of 4 percent during 1981/82 – 1984/85. The potential for agricultural production on the steep, rocky terrain of this archipelago is severely constrained by the limited availability of arable land and the poor distribution of rainfall. The current drought has caused the cultivated area to shrink 40 percent, while torrential storms in some years have damaged thin topsoils and water control infrastructure.

The drought eased somewhat in 1984, but the irregularity and poor distribution of rain resulted in only a small increase in corn and bean output. Because of the late onset of the rains, farmers had to replant, while September storms heavily damaged dams and irrigation canals on the main agricultural producing islands. November rains that improved pasture and fodder conditions improved animal nutrition.

Because Cape Verde has few sources of foreign exchange earnings, it depends on food aid for over 80 percent of its imports. Improvements in the terms of trade during 1975-82 for bananas, fish, and salt, its major exports, were offset by the declining volume of several export commodities and the continuous increase in imports. In most years, the trade deficit surpassed GDP, and has been financed by emigrant remittances and foreign aid.

The U.S. has supplied 15,000 tons of corn annually since 1977 under PL 480 Title II. About 85 percent of food aid is sold at market prices, at levels that reflect current world prices. Proceeds are used to support priority development projects.

Cape Verde basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	6	0	57	63	0	218	Wheat	9.0
1981/82	3	0	47	50	0	171	Rice	9.0
1982/83	4	0	43	47	0	158	Corn	41.0
1983/84	3	0	91	94	0	310	Pulses	4.7
1984/85	3	0	66	69	0	224	Total	63.8
1985/86	4	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	5	--	--	--	--	--		
Pulses								
1980/81	2	0	0	2	0	7		
1981/82	3	0	0	3	0	10		
1982/83	4	0	0	4	0	13		
1983/84	5	0	0	5	0	17		
1984/85	5	0	2	7	0	23		
1985/86	4	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	4	0	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	4	68	50	64	46	93
1986/87	5	69	51	64	46	94
Pulses						
1985/86	4	5	4	1	0	3
1986/87	4	5	4	1	0	3

Financial indicators for Cape Verde, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u>				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:	due	:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----						----- <u>Percent</u> -----				
1980	:	51	:	56	:	0	:	25	:	51	:	16
1981	:	41	:	65	:	0	:	26	:	40	:	14
1982	:	49	:	78	:	2	:	28	:	47	:	9
1983	:	53	:	68	:	3	:	26	:	50	:	5
1984	:	54	:	60	:	6	:	25	:	49	:	NA
	:											
1985	:	55	:	60	:	1	:	25	:	56	:	9
1986	:	57	:	60	:	1	:	25	:	57	:	9
	:											

Additional food needs to support consumption for Cape Verde

Commodity/year	:	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption	:						
	:						
	:						
1985/86	:	12	2	51	9	1/ 33	1/ 6
1986/87	:	13	2	51	8	1/ 33	1/ 5
Pulses	:						
	:						
	:						
1985/86	:	1	0	0	0	0	0
1986/87	:	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	:						
	:						
	:						
1985/86	:	NA	2	NA	9	NA	6
1986/87	:		2		8		5
	:						

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

CHAD

Chad is a landlocked, chronic food-deficit country and it is highly vulnerable to poor weather. Chad is experiencing a drought so severe that it has reduced Lake Chad and the Chari and Logone Rivers to the lowest levels ever recorded. Millet, sorghum, rice, and cassava are the primary food crops produced. Output of grain in 1984 was 300,000 tons, 200,000 below the 1981-1983 average.

Traditionally, Chad has had a large nomadic population that depends on livestock for its livelihood. The current drought has so decimated livestock that many nomads are totally dependent on the cereal commodities provided as food aid and may never be able to return to their traditional way of life. Thus, as domestic cereal supplies have contracted, consumption requirements have increased.

Food aid needs in 1984/85 reached 300,000 to 400,000 tons. Actual food aid provided will be lower because of severe transportation and distributional constraints. The FAO estimates a physical import capacity of 240,000 tons, short of exceptional measures such as airlifts. Access to Chad is through Nigeria and Cameroon. In 1984/85, food aid arrivals will lag behind donor commitments. The eastern regions in particular will suffer from food shortages due to limited internal transportation capacity. However, the primary bottleneck in Chadian food supply has been Nigeria.

In 1984/85, commercial cereal imports are estimated to reach 50,000 tons. Chad's balance of payments performance improved in 1983/84, helped by a record cotton harvest of 270,000 bales. The cotton crop was still above normal at 180,000 bales in 1984/85. But, years of civil war and instability have arrested Chadian economic development and limited its ability to finance commercial imports.

Food supply prospects in 1985 are poor as food aid deliveries fail to keep pace with needs. The outlook for the next few years will depend on political circumstances, growing conditions, and performance of the cotton subsector.

Chad basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	649	0	31	680	0	154	Wheat	1.4
1981/82	548	0	57	605	0	134	Rice	3.8
1982/83	482	0	55	537	0	112	Corn	1.2
1983/84	490	0	122	612	0	123	Millet	47.7
1984/85	300	0	146	446	0	87	Cassava	7.2
1985/86	365	0	--	--	--	--	Total	61.3
1986/87	450	--	--	--	--	--		
Roots								
1980/81	185	0	0		185	42		
1981/82	191	0	0		191	42		
1982/83	197	0	0		197	41		
1983/84	200	0	0		200	40		
1984/85	170	0	0		170	33		
1985/86	200	0	--		--	--		
1986/87	200	--	--		--	--		

Import requirements for Chad

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Major cereals						
1985/86	365	581	850	216	485	316
1986/87	450	593	875	143	425	245
Roots						
1985/86	200	200	300	(0)	100	15
1986/87	200	204	305	4	105	19
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	445	661	970	216	525	323
1986/87	530	674	998	144	468	253

Financial indicators for Chad, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	:	:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	:	:	reserves	:	Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						:	:	Percent
1980	:	71	:	55	:	2	:	5	:	69 13
1981	:	83	:	81	:	3	:	7	:	80 9
1982	:	58	:	82	:	0	:	12	:	58 6
1983	:	78	:	99	:	1	:	28	:	78 3
1984	:	88	:	66	:	10	:	38	:	78 NA
	:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	90	:	69	:	2	:	38	:	107 6
1986	:	96	:	72	:	2	:	38	:	113 6
	:		:		:		:		:	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Chad, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: <u>Commercial import capacity</u> :		: <u>Status quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u>	
	: <u>Quantity</u>	: <u>Value</u>	: <u>Quantity</u>	: <u>Value</u>	: <u>Quantity</u>	: <u>Value</u>
	:		:		:	
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>
	:		:		:	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:	
Consumption	:		:		:	
1985/86	:	23	:	5	:	193
1986/87	:	25	:	5	:	42
	:		:		:	502
	:		:		:	110
	:		:		:	
Maximum absorbable	:		:		:	
	:		:		:	
	:		:		:	
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:	
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	193
1986/87	:		:		:	42
	:		:		:	299
	:		:		:	66
	:		:		:	
	:		:		:	

Import requirements for Gambia

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	82	139	132	57	50	74
1986/87	:	87	144	137	57	50	74

Financial indicators for Gambia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>					<u>Percent</u>
1980	:	49	140	1	6	48	24
1981	:	45	129	3	4	43	14
1982	:	53	90	11	8	42	24
1983	:	70	93	6	3	64	13
1984	:	63	74	14	2	50	NA
1985	:	57	74	16	2	51	17
1986	:	61	79	17	2	54	17

Additional food needs to support consumption for Gambia

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : <u>1,000 tons</u>	: : <u>Million \$</u>	: : <u>1,000 tons</u>	: : <u>Million \$</u>	: : <u>1,000 tons</u>	: : <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 32	: 6	: 25	: 5	: 19	: 3
1986/87	: 35	: 6	: 22	: 4	: 16	: 3

GHANA

Excellent growing conditions during the 1984 season caused a sharp increase in agricultural output. Grain production reached record levels, up more than 80 percent from the previous year. The harvest of root crops and plantains also increased significantly. Grain imports in 1984/85 will be less than half of the 1983/84 level, when a poor harvest resulted in large food aid and commercial shipments. Almost half of Ghana's 1983/84 grain imports were concessionally financed. Food aid shipments will drop from about 120,000 tons in 1983/84 to less than 50,000 tons in 1984/85. In fact, surplus Ghanaian corn is being purchased by donors for use in Burkina and Mali. Ghana will continue to import wheat and rice. Additional status quo food needs in 1985/86 will be about 12,000 tons.

Ghana's financial position is expected to improve in 1985 because of increased cocoa exports and additional loans from the World Bank and IMF. While Ghana's exports have improved significantly since 1983, foreign exchange earnings in 1985 are expected to be only 60 percent of the 1980 level. Fluctuations in the world cocoa price heavily influence Ghana's earnings. While the world price increased by 43 percent from 1982 to 1984, large supplies are likely to put downward pressure on prices in 1985.

Ghana basic food data

Import requirements for Ghana

Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Total use		:	Import requirements					
	:		Status	:	Nutrition-	:	Status	:	Nutrition-			
	:		quo	:	based	:	quo	:	based	:	Maximum	
	:		:	----- 1,000 tons -----								
Major cereals	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	640	:	882	:	1,318	:	242	:	678	:	372
1986/87	:	682	:	911	:	1,366	:	229	:	684	:	364
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
Roots	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	5,700	:	5,757	:	5,088	:	57	:	(612)	:	446
1986/87	:	5,875	:	5,945	:	5,253	:	70	:	(622)	:	472
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	2,731	:	2,995	:	3,238	:	263	:	507	:	408
1986/87	:	2,838	:	3,092	:	3,347	:	255	:	510	:	404
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Financial indicators for Ghana, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u>				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:	:	:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----						<u>Percent</u>				
1980	:	1,104	:	980	:	93	:	197	:	1,011	:	5
1981	:	711	:	954	:	55	:	148	:	656	:	9
1982	:	607	:	589	:	65	:	142	:	542	:	10
1983	:	440	:	531	:	72	:	145	:	368	:	20
1984	:	582	:	688	:	83	:	129	:	499	:	NA
	:											
1985	:	625	:	968	:	68	:	129	:	489	:	13
1986	:	650	:	975	:	70	:	129	:	509	:	13
	:											

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ghana, stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status-quo :		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 252	: 56	: 12	: 3	: 255	: 56
1986/87	: 272	: 58	: 0	: 0	: 238	: 51
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
1986/87	:		: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total						
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 12	: 3	: 255	: 56
1986/87	:		: 0	: 0	: 238	: 51
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 12	: 3	: 156	: 35
1986/87	:		: 0	: 0	: 133	: 28

GUINEA

An April 1984 coup d'etat following the death of Sekou Toure marked the end of an era for Guinea. The new government of President Lansana Conte inherited a state-controlled economy, dependent on one major export, bauxite, and a foreign debt estimated at \$1.5 billion. Guinea's agricultural sector is in decline with food production failing to keep pace with growing subsistence needs.

The new government promises to reduce the role of the state in Guinea's economy, liberalize markets, and encourage private enterprise and foreign investment. State-run collective farms have been abolished and efforts made to increase production incentives for small farmers. Restrictive foreign exchange policies and low prices forced much of Guinea's economy outside of official markets to parallel markets. Restructuring of Guinea's pricing system and devaluation of its currency are desperately needed but difficult to accomplish under the austere economic conditions that already exist.

Crop production increased in 1984/85 after drought affected the 1983/84 harvests. However, with the current structural food deficit, status quo cereal import requirements are estimated at 118,000 tons in 1985/86. Although Guinea's mineral export receipts remain strong, overvalued foreign exchange and a black market that has not yet been brought under control combine to perpetuate a balance of payments deficit. High debt service payments will contribute to Guinea's foreign exchange shortage, limiting its commercial import capacity in the near term. Strong export potential and the current economic reforms provide long term hope for Guinea's ailing economy.

Guinea basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	358	42	131	481	0	96	Rice	30.6
1981/82	342	50	127	484	0	94	Cassava	16.8
1982/83	384	35	111	495	0	94	Wheat	2.8
1983/84	359	35	158	522	0	96	Corn	3.4
1984/85	388	30	110	493	0	88	Millet	3.6
1985/86	385	35	--	--	--	--	Total	57.2
1986/87	385	--	--	--	--	--		
Roots								
1980/81	480	0	0	480	0	96		
1981/82	485	0	0	485	0	94		
1982/83	500	0	0	500	0	95		
1983/84	500	0	0	500	0	92		
1984/85	525	0	0	525	0	94		
1985/86	525	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	525	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Guinea

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based : Maximum
	----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals					
1985/86	385	503	641	118	256 187
1986/87	385	516	655	131	270 202
Roots					
1985/86	525	537	763	12	238 17
1986/87	525	552	782	27	257 32
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	596	718	948	122	352 188
1986/87	596	738	970	142	374 208

Financial indicators for Guinea, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	495	:	394	:	95	:	67	400
1981	:	493	:	446	:	83	:	68	410
1982	:	444	:	380	:	79	:	108	365
1983	:	502	:	380	:	124	:	115	378
1984	:	550	:	413	:	120	:	95	430
	:		:		:		:		NA
1985	:	550	:	450	:	108	:	95	430
1986	:	550	:	450	:	108	:	95	430
	:		:		:		:		8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guinea, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:	
Consumption	:		:		:	
1985/86	: 106	: 30	: 16	: 5	: 245	: 70
1986/87	: 110	: 30	: 32	: 9	: 264	: 73
	:		:		:	
Stock adjustment	:		:		:	
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 1	: 0	: 1	: 0
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 1	: 0	: 1	: 0
	:		:		:	
Total	:		:		:	
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 18	: 5	: 247	: 71
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 33	: 9	: 265	: 73
	:		:		:	
Maximum absorbable	:		:		:	
	:		:		:	
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:	
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 18	: 5	: 82	: 23
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 33	: 9	: 99	: 27
	:		:		:	

GUINEA-BISSAU

Drought continued during 1984 in the coastal areas that normally produce rice surpluses. This permitted only modest increases in total cereal production over 1983 when Guinea-Bissau suffered from widespread drought. Inland areas were less affected this year; however, they do not normally produce surpluses. Thus, food aid was again required in 1984/85 for the urban population and in some rural areas. The 1985 outlook is for another small increase in food production and continued need for additional food.

During 1984, Guinea-Bissau reached agreement with the IMF to draw \$1.9 million. The government agreed to a 50-percent devaluation as well as price increases. Official producer prices for the 1984 harvest were raised 76 percent for rice and 72 percent for peanuts. Price increases were intended to promote production and encourage surpluses to be marketed through official channels. Despite these economic reforms, Guinea-Bissau's foreign debt is approximately equal to its annual GDP. International reserves are low and exports earnings from peanuts and palm kernels do not cover imports, particularly in drought years such as 1983 and 1984. As a result, commercial import capacity is low.

Guinea-Bissau basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : ----- 1,000 tons ----- :					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:					:	
1980/81	: 63	0	41	94	0	120	:Rice 39.5
1981/82	: 105	10	22	127	0	159	:Corn 16.3
1982/83	: 108	10	22	132	0	163	:Millet/sweet
1983/84	: 101	8	39	145	0	175	: potatoes 4.5
1984/85	: 109	3	20	132	0	157	:Total Roots 6.4
1985/86	: 112	0	--	--	--	--	: Total 66.7
1986/87	: 112	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:					:	
Roots	:					:	
1980/81	: 40	0	0	40	0	51	:
1981/82	: 40	0	0	40	0	50	:
1982/83	: 40	0	0	40	0	49	:
1983/84	: 40	0	0	40	0	48	:
1984/85	: 40	0	0	40	0	48	:
1985/86	: 40	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 40	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:					:	

Import requirements for Guinea-Bissau

Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Total use		:	Import requirements	
	:		:	Status	Nutrition-	:	Status	Nutrition-:
	:		:	quo	based	:	quo	based : Maximum
	:		:	----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:		:			:		
1985/86	:	112	:	140	139	:	28	27 48
1986/87	:	112	:	143	141	:	31	29 51
Roots	:		:			:		
1985/86	:	40	:	42	48	:	2	8 3
1986/87	:	40	:	43	49	:	3	9 4
Cereal equivalent	:		:			:		
1985/86	:	127	:	156	158	:	29	30 49
1986/87	:	127	:	159	160	:	32	33 52

Financial indicators for Guinea-Bissau, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:		:		:		:		
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:		Percent
1980	:	11	:	55	:	3	:	12 8	52
1981	:	14	:	52	:	2	:	15 12	55
1982	:	12	:	69	:	3	:	15 9	21
1983	:	9	:	57	:	2	:	16 7	44
1984	:	21	:	70	:	18	:	15 3	NA
1985	:	24	:	80	:	5	:	15 14	40
1986	:	28	:	85	:	6	:	15 16	40

Food additional needs to support consumption for Guinea-Bissau, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	15	4	14	4	15	4
1986/87	18	5	14	4	15	4
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	4	1	4	1
1986/87			3	1	3	1
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	17	5	18	5
1986/87			16	4	17	5

LIBERIA

Liberia harvested a second straight bumper rice crop in 1984, with production up 4 percent to a record 179,000 tons (milled). A staple of the Liberian diet, rice is produced by about 90 percent of farm households. Domestic production accounts for about two-thirds of national consumption.

Several factors in addition to increased rice production combined to saturate Liberia's domestic rice market and to create a serious strain on the government's milling and storage capacity during 1984. Despite production increases, private rice imports remained relatively steady due to the attractive profit margin between the low world price relative to Liberia's fixed retail price. Sizable illegal inflows of rice were believed to have entered Liberia from Sierra Leone and Guinea in response to Liberia's favorable producer price. Finally, bulging on-farm stocks reduced farmers' market demand for rice. A ban on commercial imports since October 1984 and a more-than 60-percent reduction in the PL 480 rice program in 1985 is expected to substantially reduce 1985 imports. Status quo consumption levels will be maintained. Assuming rice production continues to increase in 1985/86 and 1986/87, rice import requirements should remain at about the 1981-84 average. This is well above the 1984/85 import level, which dropped sharply due to efforts to reduce government stocks.

About 39,000 tons or 35 percent of import requirements in 1985/86 will have to be met by additional food. Liberia's economy continues to be troubled by huge debt service payments, a lowered volume of exports that has offset some recovery in world prices for iron and rubber, the appreciation of the U.S. dollar to which the Liberian dollar is pegged which weakens demand for Liberian exports, and a loss of business confidence that has reduced investment and induced a flight of the Liberian dollar.

Liberia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	:total use	coverage	:of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	159	24	114	276	0	145	:Wheat	2.9
1981/82	165	21	113	279	0	142	:Rice	44.5
1982/83	160	20	126	288	0	142	:Cassava	20.5
1983/84	172	18	110	241	0	115	: Total	67.9
1984/85	179	59	62	280	0	130	:	
1985/86	185	20	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	190	--	--	--	--	--	:	
Roots								
1980/81	188	0	0	188	0	99	:	
1981/82	200	0	0	200	0	102	:	
1982/83	176	0	0	176	0	87	:	
1983/84	185	0	0	185	0	88	:	
1984/85	190	0	0	190	0	88	:	
1985/86	200	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	210	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Liberia

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		:	Import requirements						
	:	Production	:	Status	:	Nutrition-	:	Status	:	Nutrition-		
	:		:	quo	:	based	:	quo	:	based	:	Maximum
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											

Financial indicators for Liberia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	600	:	478	:	39	:	6	561 8
1981	:	520	:	412	:	27	:	8	493 10
1982	:	477	:	370	:	34	:	7	443 5
1983	:	428	:	367	:	31	:	20	397 9
1984	:	477	:	451	:	63	:	4	415 NA
1985	:	516	:	478	:	33	:	4	475 8
1986	:	557	:	507	:	36	:	4	512 8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Liberia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status-quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	90	:	31	:	21	:	7	:
1986/87	:	101	:	33	:	14	:	5	:
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	18	:	6	:
1986/87	:		:		:	1	:	0	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	39	:	13	:
1986/87	:		:		:	16	:	5	:

MALI

In 1984, for the third consecutive year, insufficient and poorly distributed rains and low river levels reduced grain production and forced liquidation of livestock in Mali. Total grain output (more than 80 percent sorghum and millet) declined 5 percent. Per capita production in 1984 was less than 120 kgs., compared with 148 kgs. in 1981, the last good growing season.

While harvests in Mali have not fallen as sharply as in some other countries, the food situation is one of the most precarious in Africa. Long term declining consumption trends have led to a large gap between status quo and nutrition-based import needs. If crop conditions improve and grain production approaches 1 million tons in 1985, about 300,000 tons of grain imports will be needed to maintain consumption at recent levels. However, to bring the diets up the recommended minimum would require imports of more than 600,000 tons. When consumption levels are barely adequate for survival, as in Mali's case, a small decline in food availability has a major impact. Segments of the population will require food aid to survive the last months before the next harvest. This is especially true for herders who have seen livestock prices drop as distress sales glut the market. Rising grain prices and declining incomes have left many herders unable to purchase grain.

More than 50 percent of Mali's grain imports were on concessional terms in 1983/84. The same is likely to be true in 1984/85 with 250,000 tons of food aid committed to Mali by April 1985. Mali's commercial import capacity will be even lower in 1985/86, reflecting the country's deteriorating financial condition. The drought has reduced earnings from Mali's main exports--livestock and cotton--while driving up imports. Better weather in 1985 would improve the export outlook for 1986. However, additional status quo food needs of 131,000 tons are likely in 1985/86.

A realistic assessment of Mali's 1985/86 additional food needs will not be possible until some estimate can be made of the 1985 harvest—probably in August or September. Even with a good harvest, grain imports would remain high to allow for stock rebuilding.

Mali basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----	: : 1,000 tons	: : -----	: : -----	: : -----	: : Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 836	: 0	: 99	: 935	: 0	: 135	:Wheat 1.6
1981/82	: 1,047	: 0	: 157	: 1,204	: 0	: 170	:Rice 11.1
1982/83	: 988	: 0	: 155	: 1,143	: 0	: 158	:Corn 4.6
1983/84	: 943	: 0	: 291	: 1,234	: 0	: 167	:Millet 53.0
1984/85	: 898	: 0	: 345	: 1,243	: 0	: 164	: Total 70.4
1985/86	: 995	: 0	: --	: --	: --	: --	: :
1986/87	: 1,035	: --	: --	: --	: --	: --	: :

Import requirements for Mali

Commodity/year	:	Production	:	Total use		:	Import requirements					
	:		:	Status	:	Nutrition-	:	Status	:	Nutrition-		
	:		:	quo	:	based	:	quo	:	based	:	Maximum
	:		:	----- 1,000 tons -----								
Cereals	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	995	:	1,276	:	1,616	:	281	:	621	:	323
1986/87	:	1,035	:	1,305	:	1,655	:	270	:	620	:	313
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Financial indicators for Mali, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:	:	:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----								:	Percent	
1980	:	263	:	555	:	9	:	15	:	254	:	10
1981	:	200	:	470	:	9	:	17	:	191	:	17
1982	:	189	:	414	:	8	:	17	:	181	:	23
1983	:	209	:	436	:	13	:	16	:	196	:	25
1984	:	230	:	410	:	65	:	14	:	165	:	NA
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	260	:	429	:	12	:	14	:	246	:	22
1986	:	260	:	448	:	12	:	14	:	245	:	22
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mali, and as constrained
by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 150	: 49	: 131	: 43	: 471	: 153
1986/87	: 154	: 49	: 116	: 36	: 466	: 147
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maximum absorbable	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 131	: 43	: 173	: 56
1986/87	:	:	: 116	: 36	: 158	: 50
	:	:	:	:	:	:

MAURITANIA

The third consecutive year of severe drought hurt crop and livestock production in this sparsely populated, desert country. Drought was particularly devastating in the major cereal growing region of the southwest, where agro-climatic indices indicated a 1-in-50-year drought. Cereals production fell below last year's disastrous level to 20,000 tons. This continues a generally declining trend, as years of sustained meager rainfall contribute to low yields and desertification. Average production during 1981/82-1984/85 translates into a cereal self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) of per capita production to per capita consumption of only 14 percent. This contrasts to an average SSR of 77 percent in 1969-71, and 42 percent during the Sahel drought of 1973-75.

Prolonged drought conditions have had a profound and long-term impact on the country's economic and social system. Loss of pasturage has gradually ruined the pastoral economy based on nomadic herding. In 1960, 80 percent of the population was involved in herding; in 1980 only 25 percent remained herders.

The massive rural exodus and settling of nomads has pushed the annual urban growth rate to an estimated 15 percent. Most of this population is believed to be unable to purchase food at market prices. Urbanization and the accompanying loss of meat and milk production have reduced per capita consumption of animal products, and caused a rapid and substantial increase in per capita cereals intake. Wheat, in particular, has become a more important component of the diet, due in part to the composition of food aid. Nutrition-based needs are lower than status quo because the 1979-81 food balance does not capture the shift in consumption from animal products to grains.

Food import requirements have placed a heavy burden on the country's scarce resources. Mauritania's economy has been severely strained by participation in the war in the western Sahara, low commodity prices for exports, an insupportable foreign debt, political instability, and economic mismanagement. In conjunction with an IMF standby arrangement, Mauritania is now undertaking a stabilization program that includes increases in consumer and producer prices, currency devaluation, and fiscal and monetary reforms.

Mauritania basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage :of diet
	: ----- 1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 27	0	160	187	0	125	:Wheat 16.0
1981/82	: 74	0	219	293	0	191	:Rice 14.1
1982/83	: 42	0	236	278	0	178	:Corn 1.2
1983/84	: 22	0	273	295	0	185	:Millet 17.0
1984/85	: 20	0	278	298	0	184	: Total 48.2
1985/86	: 24	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 27	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Mauritania

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	24	306	261	282	237	293
1986/87	:	27	312	266	285	239	296

Financial indicators for Mauritania, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	196	321	30	139	166	18
1981	:	269	386	54	162	215	16
1982	:	240	427	40	139	200	25
1983	:	315	378	37	105	279	16
1984	:	286	382	94	78	192	NA
1985	:	278	354	44	78	203	19
1986	:	278	348	44	78	205	19

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mauritania

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	148	26	134	24	89	16
1986/87	:	154	27	130	22	85	15

NIGER

Niger's 1984 agricultural production was severely reduced by erratic weather, characterized by low and poorly distributed rainfall. The precipitation deficit during the 1984 rainy season was 30 percent in the grassland areas of Agadez and Zinder and 50 to 60 percent in nearly all other areas. Grain production declined more than 25 percent. Shortages of pasture forced herders to reduce their livestock numbers. Cattle herds have been especially hard hit, since 1983 rainfall was also inadequate in some areas. In addition to losing their animals from lack of food and water, herders have been forced to sell their animals at depressed prices in Niger and neighboring countries. Many nomads have attempted to save some of their animals by moving south into northern Nigeria.

Niger's food position has deteriorated dramatically from 1983/84, when the country was close to self-sufficient-- grain imports were only 30,000 tons, including 20,000 tons of food aid. The 1984/85 import requirements were estimated at over 500,000 tons; however, actual imports will probably not exceed 400,000 tons because of logistical constraints. Food aid is moving overland from the Nigerian ports of Port Harcourt and Calabar, a distance of 800-1,000 km. Food aid pledges as of April 1985 were 270,000 tons, more than 10 times the level of food aid in 1983/84. Commercial purchases of only 10,000 tons were reported.

While the situation in Niger is extremely serious, there are no reports of wide-spread starvation. The most severe food shortages are likely to occur just prior to the harvest in October 1985. Imports are expected to make up only part of the grain shortfall. The Government of Niger has encouraged dry season crop production by settling farmers on irrigated plots and providing them with seed and other inputs. Traditionally, part of the grain deficit is met by unrecorded millet and sorghum imports from Nigeria. While the border between the two countries has been officially closed since April 1984, grain movements have continued.

The outlook for 1985/86 will remain uncertain until the crop season, which begins in June, is well underway. Import requirements based on the historical average are estimated at 188,000 tons for 1985/86, with commercial import capacity covering half of the total. A good harvest could reduce imports to 50,000 tons, while another poor rainfall season could push import needs above the 1984/85 level. Niger's commercial import capacity, which is based heavily on uranium exports, will not improve with the weather.

Niger basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,752	0	144	1,787	0	323	Wheat	1.8
1981/82	1,662	109	113	1,799	0	315	Rice	4.3
1982/83	1,681	85	63	1,774	0	301	Millet and	
1983/84	1,718	55	31	1,739	0	286	sorghum	62.3
1984/85	1,270	65	425	1,750	0	278	Total	58.4
1985/86	1,728	10	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	1,780	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Niger

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereals						
1985/86	1,728	1,916	2,042	188	314	418
1986/87	1,780	1,980	2,108	200	328	433

Financial indicators for Niger, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International:		Share to major
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	566	794	39	125	527	7
1981	455	683	63	105	392	18
1982	369	534	111	30	257	9
1983	371	424	73	53	298	6
1984	311	358	62	82	249	NA
1985	319	352	56	82	266	11
1986	333	350	59	82	267	11

Additional food needs to support consumption for Niger, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 95	: 26	: 93	: 25	: 219	: 59
1986/87	: 103	: 27	: 97	: 25	: 225	: 58
Stock adjustment	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 27	: 7	: 27	: 7
1986/87	:	:	: 20	: 5	: 20	: 5
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 120	: 32	: 246	: 66
1986/87	:	:	: 116	: 30	: 245	: 63

SENEGAL

The return of normal rainfall to the southern two-thirds of Senegal improved the 1984 harvest and reduced 1984/85 food aid needs. Total grain production increased about 30 percent over the poor harvest of 1983. However, the area along the Senegal River received little rain last season, causing most crops to fail. Emergency food aid is continuing to the affected population.

Senegal has traditionally imported large quantities of grain to meet domestic consumption requirements. In recent years, more than 40 percent of available grain has come from imports. Actual imports have varied from 500,000 tons to 700,000 tons--the peak reached in 1983/84. While millet accounts for 80 percent of production, rice makes up 60 percent of imports.

Senegal received almost 200,000 tons of food aid in 1983/84. Reduced needs will mean a drop in both commercial and concessional shipments in 1984/85. Total grain imports are expected to fall to 560,000 tons, with food aid at about 150,000 tons. As of April 1985, more than 150,000 tons of food aid had been committed to Senegal.

Import requirements will be up in 1985/86 even if production is normal. The extra grain would be required to maintain per capita consumption at historic levels. Per capita consumption has fallen in the last 2 years. Senegal's commercial imports have been between 400,000 and 500,000 tons in recent years. Senegal's export earnings in 1984 were higher than expected because of favorable world prices for peanut oil. Government purchases of peanuts for crushing in 1985 dropped off sharply despite of a larger crop. Prices were not attractive to producers who sold their peanuts through unofficial channels or did their own crushing. This will mean lower foreign exchange earnings in 1985 since peanut products account for about one-fourth of exports.

Senegal basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	645	125	488	1,183	0	205	:Wheat	6.2
1981/82	884	75	485	1,394	0	234	:Rice	26.4
1982/83	737	50	532	1,294	0	211	:Corn	4.5
1983/84	486	25	691	1,177	0	186	:Millet	26.0
1984/85	662	25	560	1,197	0	183	: Total	63.2
1985/86	790	50	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	830	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Senegal

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	790	1,374	1,412	584	622	868
1986/87	830	1,417	1,458	587	628	877

Financial indicators for Senegal, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	863	1,353	172	8	691	18
1981	737	1,239	87	9	649	22
1982	773	1,156	40	11	733	17
1983	718	1,146	48	12	670	20
1984	750	1,200	183	3	567	na
1985	725	1,200	196	3	523	20
1986	750	1,200	222	3	521	20

Additional food needs to support consumption for Senegal, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	475	92	109	21	146	28
1986/87	508	95	79	15	120	22
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	7	1	7	1
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	117	23	154	30
1986/87			81	15	122	23

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone is experiencing the most severe economic crisis in its history. Agriculture and mining, its two most important sectors, both performed poorly in the early 1980's, although 1983 brought a slight upturn. Agriculture accounts for approximately 30 percent of Sierra Leone's GDP and one-fourth of its export earnings. In 1984, production of the most important staple, rice, dropped by 15 percent. Mining adds one-tenth of GDP and three-fourths of export earnings. But official receipts from diamonds and bauxite have been declining. Sierra Leone's overvalued exchange rate and tight foreign exchange controls have helped to drive much of its commerce into the black market.

Soft world commodity prices and imbalances in Sierra Leone's pricing structure have contributed to foreign exchange shortages. In February 1985, the leone was devalued by 58 percent but black market rates are still above the official rate. Food and fuel prices rose sharply in 1983 and 1984, yet with the weak leone, many commodities continued to be smuggled into Liberia where markets are more lucrative.

The United States exported 22,000 tons of wheat and rice to Sierra Leone in 1984, including 16,000 tons as concessional food aid. U.S. exports in 1985 are expected to include over 23,000 tons of cereals food aid. Status quo food aid needs in 1985/86 will be up slightly. Despite the country's foreign exchange crisis, Sierra Leone is projected to be capable of commercially financing approximately half of its status quo food import needs. The Government is under pressure to eliminate subsidies on food and petroleum products, to balance its budget and improve its external accounts position. Price and market reforms would allow the Government to reduce losses to the black market and improve its financial standing.

Sierra Leone basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	333	0	94	427	0	125	:Wheat	2.3
1981/82	314	0	82	396	0	113	:Rice	38.4
1982/83	314	0	124	438	0	122	:Cassava	22.6
1983/84	346	0	120	466	0	126	: Total	63.3
1984/85	293	0	126	419	0	111	:	
1985/86	325	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	325	--	--	--	--	--	:	
Roots								
1980/81	630	0	0	630	0	184	:	
1981/82	635	0	0	635	0	181	:	
1982/83	640	0	0	640	0	178	:	
1983/84	640	0	0	640	0	174	:	
1984/85	640	0	0	640	0	169	:	
1985/86	640	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	640	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	----- 1,000 tons -----					
Major cereals						
1985/86	325	458	453	133	128	165
1986/87	325	470	463	145	138	178
Roots						
1985/86	640	681	675	41	35	63
1986/87	640	698	692	58	52	81
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	586	736	728	149	142	179
1986/87	586	755	745	168	159	199

Financial indicators for Sierra Leone, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:		:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							:	Percent
1980	:	214	:	386	:	41	:	49	:	173 17
1981	:	153	:	282	:	43	:	17	:	109 28
1982	:	110	:	260	:	11	:	21	:	100 34
1983	:	111	:	135	:	10	:	17	:	101 27
1984	:	149	:	160	:	36	:	17	:	113 NA
1985	:	148	:	169	:	24	:	17	:	117 30
1986	:	174	:	175	:	29	:	17	:	142 30

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sierra Leone

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:		:		:		:		:
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	118	:	30	:	32	:	8	:
1986/87	:	142	:	35	:	27	:	7	:
	:		:		:		:		:

TOGO

Togo's 1984 agricultural production recovered from the drought-reduced harvest of 1983. Grain production was up 12 percent, while output of root crops also increased. Grain imports (50 percent wheat and 45 percent rice) have fallen in each of the last 2 years. Food aid shipments declined from 16,000 tons in 1984 to an estimated 10,000 tons in 1985. The outlook for the 1985 harvest has deteriorated because of below normal rainfall in April and May. A firm estimate of production will not be possible before September.

Togo's 1985/86 commercial import capacity is estimated to cover two-thirds of import requirements. The price outlook for phosphate, Togo's main export, is not favorable. This yields an additional status quo food need that is up to about 30,000 tons in 1985/86.

Togo basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	286	0	63	349	0	135	:Wheat	3.9
1981/82	315	0	83	398	0	149	:Rice	4.2
1982/83	298	0	90	388	0	141	:Corn	19.3
1983/84	284	0	67	351	0	124	:Millet	11.4
1984/85	318	0	55	373	0	127	:Cassava	17.5
1985/86	327	0	--	--	--	--	:Yams	18.0
1986/87	337	--	--	--	--	--	: Total	74.3
Roots								
1980/81	906	0	0	906	0	350		
1981/82	933	0	0	933	0	349		
1982/83	765	0	0	765	0	278		
1983/84	813	0	0	813	0	286		
1984/85	875	0	0	875	0	299		
1985/86	910	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	945	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Togo

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		:	Import requirements					
	:	Production	:	Status	:	Status	:	Nutrition-			
	:	:	:	quo	:	quo	:	based	:	Maximum	
	:										
	:										
	:										
	:										
Major cereals	:										
1985/86	:	327		408		418		81		91	123
1986/87	:	337		421		432		84		95	127
	:										
Roots	:										
1985/86	:	910		915		1,080		5		170	145
1986/87	:	945		944		1,115		(1)		170	143
	:										
Cereal equivalent	:										
1985/86	:	651		734		803		83		152	174
1986/87	:	674		757		828		84		155	177
	:										

Financial indicators for Togo, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	: food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	476	:	524	:	65	:	78	411
1981	:	376	:	404	:	48	:	152	328
1982	:	338	:	364	:	38	:	168	299
1983	:	266	:	298	:	45	:	173	222
1984	:	220	:	234	:	132	:	173	88
	:		:		:		:		NA
1985	:	225	:	240	:	31	:	173	151
1986	:	250	:	260	:	34	:	173	172

Additional food needs to support consumption for Togo

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	: Quantity : Value
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u> <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		
Consumption	:		:		:		:		
1985/86	:	54	:	12	:	30	:	7	98 23
1986/87	:	58	:	13	:	26	:	6	97 22

Central Africa

Significant food shortages occurred in parts of Central Africa during 1984 and these have persisted in some areas so far in 1985. The subregion's status quo cereal import requirements for 1985/86 are up slightly from 1984/85 with additional food needs estimated at 178,000 tons. A significant portion of the total is structural in nature. Wheat, the chief imported grain, is only produced in negligible amounts within these countries.

In parts of Central Africa such as Angola and some regions of Zaire, grain crops are now being harvested. Elsewhere, grains will be harvested later. However, the major crop and food in the subregion is cassava, which can be harvested throughout the year. Drought has not been a problem thus far in 1985, but it did affect some areas in 1984.

Food problems are most significant in Angola and sections of Zaire. Angola's economy has been disrupted by civil warfare, which has led to problems in producing and distributing food. Although Angola has large commercial import capacity due to its oil earnings, targeted food aid programs may be necessary. Some food shortages in Zaire are related to an increased flow of Angolan refugees in recent months. There are other serious food problems in Zaire's eastern areas that were hit by drought in 1984. The existence of Chadian refugees in the Central African Republic is also a potential source of food shortages, although supplies appear adequate at present.

Central Africa basic food data

Country/commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : : Net : imports	: : : : Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	:	:	:	:	:
	:	-----1,000 tons-----	:	Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,236	59	861	39,720	53
1981/82	: 1,241	60	829	40,720	51
1982/83	: 1,281	58	740	42,056	48
1983/84	: 1,287	51	699	43,200	47
1984/85	: 1,320	17	732	44,407	46
1985/86	: 1,348	--	--	45,637	--
1986/87	: 1,412	--	--	46,903	--
	:	:	:	:	:

Central Africa cereal use and additional food needs

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,183	2,226	178	36	266	55
1986/87	2,244	2,289	128	25	222	45
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	11	3	11	3
1986/87			8	2	8	2
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	190	38	277	58
1986/87			136	27	230	47

ANGOLA

Food shortages in Angola appear to have worsened in the last year. Despite some reports of localized drought, the main cause of food problems has been warfare. Civil strife has interfered not only with agricultural production and marketing, but with distribution of food aid. The Government estimates that 400,000 people have been displaced by fighting. Migration to cities has escalated, putting heavy pressure on urban food supplies. Cities are increasingly dependent on food imports.

Documentation of the food situation in Angola is difficult, because of weak or nonexistent data. Most food production is on a subsistence basis and malnutrition is apparently common in many rural areas. This is true even in the north, where there has been less strife than elsewhere. The physical condition of growing numbers of refugees fleeing Angola into Zaire provides evidence of serious nutritional problems. The International Committee of the Red Cross operates one of its largest relief efforts in Africa in the central region of Angola. Much of the food must be airlifted from the coast into the interior because of unsafe and deteriorated roads and railroads that are out of service.

Shortages of inputs, which are related to the state of the economy and massive disruption of marketing, constrain agricultural production. The Government's recent attempts to decentralize agricultural activities and to provide more assistance to the peasant sector have as yet had little noticeable effect in the face of warfare.

Angola basic food data

79

Import requirements for Angola

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements	
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status Quo	Nutrition-based : Maximum absorption
	:					
	:		<u>1,000 tons</u>			
Major cereals	:					
1985/86	:	284	655	671	371	387 428
1986/87	:	323	671	691	348	368 407
	:					
Roots	:					
1985/86	:	1,950	2,071	2,018	121	68 154
1986/87	:	2,000	2,125	2,070	125	70 158
	:					
Cereal equivalent	:					
1985/86	:	1,029	1,446	1,442	417	413 487
1986/87	:	1,087	1,483	1,482	396	395 468
	:					

Financial indicators for Angola, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Share to major food imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>				<u>Percent</u>
	FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE				

Additional food needs to support consumption for Angola

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	284	54	133	25	130	25
1986/87	294	54	102	19	102	19

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Food production in the Central African Republic (CAR) recovered to near-normal levels in 1984, following drought-induced shortages in 1983. The return of adequate rainfall supported a strong economic turnaround, with significant growth and decreased inflation in 1984. In addition to marked improvements in production of cassava, the dominant food crop, output of three major exports— coffee, diamonds, and cotton—also increased in response to favorable policy changes.

No major food shortages were evident in the CAR through the first few months of 1985. Some localized problems were reported in northern grain areas due to dry conditions. Assuming normal rainfall for the rest of 1985, no large shortfalls are anticipated. However, there is concern because of the presence of large numbers of refugees from Chad. Some special food aid targeted for this group may be required over the next few months.

The CAR imports most of its grain commercially. Imports are a burden, given the CAR's financial difficulties and landlocked location. Following gains in 1984, the country's trade balance is expected to improve again in 1985, but remains in deficit. The Government estimated debt service at 17 percent of export earnings for 1984.

Central African Republic basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity : Share : coverage : of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	: ----- 1,000 tons -----				: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 87	: 0	: 29	: 116	: 0	: 50	:Wheat 2.2
1981/82	: 101	: 0	: 32	: 133	: 0	: 56	:Cassava 42.8
1982/83	: 90	: 0	: 39	: 129	: 0	: 53	:Corn 5.3
1983/84	: 80	: 0	: 49	: 129	: 0	: 51	:Millet 6.9
1984/85	: 95	: 0	: 35	: 130	: 0	: 50	:Yams and
1985/86	: 100	: 0	: --	: --	: --	: --	: coconut 10.0
1986/87	: 102	: --	: --	: --	: --	: --	: Total 67.2
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,166	: 0	: 0	: 1,166	: 0	: 504	:
1981/82	: 1,148	: 0	: 0	: 1,148	: 0	: 482	:
1982/83	: 1,255	: 0	: 0	: 1,255	: 0	: 512	:
1983/84	: 1,054	: 0	: 0	: 1,054	: 0	: 418	:
1984/85	: 1,260	: 0	: 0	: 1,260	: 0	: 486	:
1985/86	: 1,285	: 0	: --	: --	: --	: --	:
1986/87	: 1,310	: --	: --	: --	: --	: --	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Central African Republic

Commodity/year							
	Production		Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum absorption
	1,000 tons						
Major cereals							
1985/86	100	140	121	40	21	49	
1986/87	102	144	124	42	22	51	
Roots							
1985/86	1,285	1,266	1,387	(19)	102	81	
1986/87	1,310	1,302	1,425	(8)	115	95	
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86	589	622	649	33	60	72	
1986/87	601	640	667	39	66	79	

Financial indicators for Central African Republic, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	: food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						-----	Percent
1980	:	155	:	197	:	2	:	55	153
1981	:	127	:	156	:	4	:	69	124
1982	:	112	:	152	:	5	:	46	107
1983	:	115	:	139	:	17	:	47	98
1984	:	114	:	135	:	19	:	60	95
	:		:		:		:		NA
1985	:	120	:	140	:	7	:	60	60
1986	:	125	:	145	:	7	:	60	60
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Central African Republic

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:		:		:		:		:
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	25	:	6	:	8	:	2	:
1986/87	:	26	:	6	:	13	:	3	:
	:		:		:		:		:

CONGO

The Congo is forecast to have no additional food requirements for 1985/86; commercial import capacity should be sufficient to cover all necessary food imports. Cereal import commodities are wheat and a small amount of rice.

Cassava is the principal food in the Congolese diet. However, this highly urbanized country consumes large amounts of wheat, even though none is grown domestically. Per capita wheat consumption averages 40 kgs per year. Agriculture remains highly undeveloped with very little land under cultivation.

The Congo is one of the wealthiest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its per capita GDP was estimated at \$1440 in 1983. Nevertheless, the petroleum-based economy has serious financial problems, largely related to high debt burdens and falling reserves of foreign exchange. Oil revenues are solid, but less than anticipated when oil prices were expected to remain higher.

Congo basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:----- 1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 11	0	84	95	0	61	:Wheat 11.4
1981/82	: 15	0	50	65	0	41	:Cassava 46.9
1982/83	: 15	0	73	88	0	54	:Corn 1.7
1983/84	: 17	0	80	97	0	57	: Total 60.0
1984/85	: 19	0	75	94	0	54	:
1985/86	: 20	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 21	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 520	0	0	520	0	335	:
1981/82	: 530	0	0	530	0	332	:
1982/83	: 533	0	0	533	0	324	:
1983/84	: 490	0	0	490	0	289	:
1984/85	: 550	0	0	550	0	315	:
1985/86	: 570	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 590	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Congo

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Congo, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	911	545	99	86	811	3
1981	1,073	804	138	123	934	2
1982	1,105	713	180	37	925	3
1983	1,067	650	238	7	829	3
1984	1,229	592	310	6	918	NA
1985	1,300	650	203	6	1,062	2
1986	1,250	700	195	6	1,017	2

Additional food needs to support consumption for Congo

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	95	19	0	0	0	0
1986/87	94	19	0	0	3	1

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea's estimated 300,000 people rely primarily on root crops and fruit for their subsistence. Cocoa, coffee, and lumber are major exports. Substantial untapped potential for lumber and possibly petroleum production exists. Declining output of cocoa and coffee has hurt Equatorial Guinea's export revenues, although declines were partially offset by increased lumber exports.

Under President Obiang Nguema, trade policies were liberalized in 1980 and the country's trade deficits grew. These deficits were financed by the drawdown of reserves, use of IMF credit, and foreign assistance. Expansionary monetary policies caused the national currency to become increasingly overvalued and exacerbated the country's financial crisis. In December 1983, Equatorial Guinea was admitted to the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States (UDEAC) and in January 1985, to the Bank of Central African States (BEAC). Thus, Equatorial Guinea has entered the franc zone. While offering significant long term advantages to the country, entry into the franc zone came at the cost of scarce international reserves and at a rate of currency conversion far below the official rate in effect prior to union.

Equatorial Guinea's food production pattern is expected to remain essentially unchanged. Status quo consumption will require 2,000 tons of grain-equivalent additional food in 1985/86, given the country's limited commercial import capacity. In general, data on agriculture and trade are weak and nutrition data are not available, so no nutritional needs estimate has been made. However, there is undoubtedly much room for improvement in the population's diet.

Equatorial Guinea basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	0	0	3	3	0	12	
1981/82	0	0	3	3	0	12	
1982/83	0	0	2	2	0	8	NA
1983/84	0	0	2	2	0	7	
1984/85	0	0	2	2	0	7	
1985/86	0	0	--	--	--	--	
1986/87	0	--	--	--	--	--	
Roots							
1980/81	81	0	0	81	0	324	
1981/82	84	0	0	84	0	328	
1982/83	85	0	0	85	0	324	
1983/84	79	0	0	79	0	295	
1984/85	83	0	0	83	0	302	
1985/86	86	0	--	--	--	--	
1986/87	86	--	--	--	--	--	

Import requirements for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Maximum
		: quo	: based	: quo	: based	
	----- 1,000 tons -----					
Major cereals						
1985/86	0	2	NA	2	NA	3
1986/87	0	2	NA	2	NA	3
Roots						
1985/86	86	88	NA	2	NA	6
1986/87	86	90	NA	4	NA	9
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	31	34	NA	3	NA	5
1986/87	31	35	NA	4	NA	6

Financial indicators for Equatorial Guinea, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports and other credits	:	Imports and other debits	:	Debt service	:	International reserves	:	Foreign exchange available Total	:	Share to major food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						----- Percent -----				
1980	:	17	:	50	:	3	:	5	:	14	:	0
1981	:	16	:	44	:	5	:	6	:	11	:	9
1982	:	19	:	34	:	7	:	6	:	12	:	5
1983	:	18	:	29	:	3	:	5	:	15	:	5
1984	:	18	:	30	:	6	:	5	:	12	:	NA
1985	:	18	:	30	:	5	:	5	:	18	:	6
1986	:	18	:	30	:	5	:	5	:	18	:	6

Additional food needs to support consumption for Equatorial Guinea

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
Consumption	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	1	0	:	2	1	:	NA	NA
1986/87	:	1	0	:	3	1	:	NA	NA

ZAIRE

Zaire's food situation has been fair in the last year, but there have been significant regional problems. Unusual drought in northeastern Zaire, within Haut Zaire and Kivu provinces, led to reduced crops and food shortages in 1984. Elsewhere, in the Shaba province, there were some urban shortages of the local staple, corn. These shortages developed in 1983, leading to sharply higher prices and increased nutritional problems. Drought in Southern Africa reduced normal imports from Zimbabwe and other suppliers. In addition, the presence of Angolan refugees in southwestern Shaba put pressure on local supplies.

Although Zaire has received relatively little emergency food aid, regularly programmed aid is important. Nutritional levels remain low for much of the population, particularly in major cities. Cassava is the major food in the diet, while most imports consist of wheat. Wheat imports are currently about 200,000 tons per year, with negligible domestic production. Corn imports are declining--albeit faster than desired, because of recent availability problems--as local production increases. Marketed corn increased nearly 30 percent in 1984, continuing an upward trend. However, overall food production has not kept pace with population growth.

Economic reforms initiated in 1983 in conjunction with the IMF have begun to take effect. Devaluation, price liberalization, reduced budget deficits, and other measures have promoted growth. Inflation dropped dramatically in 1984 to an estimated 20 percent, and consumer purchasing power may have recovered somewhat from its very low levels of 1983. Despite some improvements due to policy adjustments, agriculture is still held back by marketing and transportation problems. Major investments are needed to rehabilitate Zaire's deteriorated infrastructure.

Export earnings still depend primarily on minerals, and the 1985 outlook is generally favorable. The debt problem remains formidable, although extensive rescheduling in recent years has eased some of the immediate pressure. Abnormal food shortages could persist in 1985 in northeastern areas where seed is reportedly short and immature cassava has been consumed. The number of Angolan refugees in Shaba has also increased in early 1985, and this situation warrants careful monitoring.

Zaire basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	758	59	402	1,159	0	40	Rice	3.0
1981/82	852	60	374	1,228	0	42	Corn	9.1
1982/83	907	58	322	1,236	0	41	Millet and	
1983/84	892	51	250	1,176	0	38	sorghum	0.4
1984/85	922	17	280	1,186	0	37	Cassava	56.0
1985/86	944	33	--	--	--	--	Wheat	2.1
1986/87	966	--	--	--	--	--	Total	70.6
Roots								
1980/81	12,785	0	0	12,785	0	447		
1981/82	13,700	0	0	13,700	0	465		
1982/83	14,100	0	0	14,100	0	465		
1983/84	14,500	0	0	14,500	0	465		
1984/85	14,600	0	0	14,600	0	455		
1985/86	15,100	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	15,550	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Zaire

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
		quo	based	quo	based	
	1,000 tons					
Major cereals						
1985/86	944	1,294	1,356	350	412	456
1986/87	966	1,331	1,394	365	428	472
Roots						
1985/86	15,100	15,242	15,253	142	153	228
1986/87	15,550	15,669	15,682	119	132	207
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	6,214	6,614	6,680	400	466	531
1986/87	6,393	6,799	6,867	406	474	540

Financial indicators for Zaire, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	2,038	:	1,472	:	359	:	204	1,680
1981	:	1,500	:	1,290	:	191	:	152	1,309
1982	:	1,454	:	1,128	:	136	:	39	1,318
1983	:	1,523	:	1,114	:	127	:	102	1,396
1984	:	1,796	:	1,200	:	355	:	124	1,441
	:		:		:		:		
1985	:	1,900	:	1,325	:	228	:	124	1,679
1986	:	2,000	:	1,400	:	240	:	124	1,761
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zaire, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:		:		:		:		:
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	:	<u>Million \$</u>	:
	:		:		:		:		:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	365	:	80	:	35	:	8	:
1986/87	:	396	:	84	:	10	:	2	:
	:		:		:		:		:
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	11	:	3	:
1986/87	:		:		:	8	:	2	:
	:		:		:		:		:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	46	:	10	:
1986/87	:		:		:	18	:	4	:
	:		:		:		:		:

East Africa

The lingering effects of the African famine in 1984-85 will keep assessments of import requirements at high levels. In 1985/86, the nine countries of East Africa will require net cereal equivalent imports of 3.3 million tons, under status quo assumptions, 700,000 tons below actual net imports in 1984/85. Early indications are generally favorable for weather conditions affecting crop production in parts of East Africa. However, in the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia, and Sudan in particular, it is too early to assess weather conditions and estimates assume near normal rainfall in 1985. Crop production is estimated to be well below historical trends in these two countries; the famine-induced displacement of population, disruption of markets, and shortages of seeds suggest that agricultural recovery will take at least a few years.

Throughout most of East Africa, foreign exchange shortages and heavy debt burdens imply low commercial import capacity. Sudan, Somalia, and Tanzania are experiencing the most severe foreign exchange difficulties. In contrast, Kenya purchased about 550,000 tons of cereal in 1984/85, due partly to strong foreign exchange earnings from coffee and tea.

In the nine countries, it is assumed that production will be higher in 1985/86 than in 1984/85. Even Ethiopia will show improvement; however, it is expected that recovery will be slow and that production plus commercial imports will fall far short of status quo consumption requirements. Ethiopia will have the largest needs.

Chronic food deficits in East Africa have kept consumption well below nutritional norms. For this reason, nutrition-based import requirements in 1985/86 substantially exceed status quo requirements.

East Africa basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	:	:	:	:	:
	: -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 14,716	872	1,687	113,836	--
1981/82	: 16,641	968	1,694	117,129	--
1982/83	: 16,283	1,871	1,096	120,755	--
1983/84	: 15,664	1,461	1,569	124,360	--
1984/85	: 13,295	798	3,977	128,094	--
1985/86	: --	--	--	131,857	--
1986/87	: --	--	--	135,782	--
	:	:	:	:	:

East Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	26,867	28,692	2,388	449	4,247	858
1986/87	27,675	29,667	1,665	325	3,693	751
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	486	93	486	93
1986/87			345	64	345	64
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	2,874	543	4,733	951
1986/87			1,665	389	4,038	815

BURUNDI

Burundi experienced severe food shortages during 1984, which brought sharply higher food aid requirements. Generally, Burundi has abundant and dependable rainfall, allowing two cereal and pulse harvests per year in most of the country. While the country's food balance is normally delicate, given strong population pressure, serious food shortages are rare.

In 1984, rains were erratic and ended early in many areas, leading to major shortfalls of important staple grains and beans. Food deficits varied by region and severe malnutrition was reported in some by late 1984. Burundi has relatively small storage capacity, given the production cycle of successive crops spread over the year. Aggregate domestic supplies were short and substitutions of other crops such as sweet potatoes were unable to fill all needs.

Food aid accordingly became more critical in 1984/85. Increased shipments helped stabilize the overall food situation, while targeted feeding programs reached many of the most vulnerable parts of the population. Although the amount of cereal aid received thus far in 1984/85 (21,000 tons) is below the Burundi Government's request for 60,000 tons, it was triple the average level of the previous 3 years.

Burundi basic food data

94

Import requirements for Burundi

Commodity/year	:	Production	: <u>Total use</u> :		: <u>Import requirements</u>			
	:		Status	: Nutrition-	:	Status	: Nutrition-	
	:		quo	: based	:	quo	: based	: Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----					
Major cereals	:							
1985/86	:	321	351	395	30	74	60	
1986/87	:	333	360	407	27	74	58	
	:							
Roots	:							
1985/86	:	2,055	2,101	2,151	46	96	90	
1986/87	:	2,075	2,156	2,202	81	127	127	
	:							
Cereal equivalent	:							
1985/86	:	884	926	978	42	94	85	
1986/87	:	901	951	1,003	50	102	93	
	:							
	:							
	:							

Financial indicators for Burundi, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u>				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- <u>Million dollars</u> -----						<u>Percent</u>				
1980	:	65	:	146	:	6	:	95	:	59	:	16
1981	:	71	:	140	:	5	:	61	:	66	:	13
1982	:	88	:	186	:	6	:	29	:	82	:	16
1983	:	99	:	155	:	8	:	27	:	91	:	12
1984	:	110	:	190	:	19	:	20	:	91	:	NA
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	105	:	175	:	8	:	20	:	81	:	14
1986	:	110	:	180	:	9	:	20	:	84	:	14
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Burundi, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	16	6	26	9	78	28
1986/87	18	6	32	11	84	29
Maximum absorbable						
Grain equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	26	9	68	25
1986/87			32	11	75	26

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti is a low-income country that is highly dependent on food imports. Its population of 300,000 is located primarily in the city of Djibouti. Its economy consists of two sectors, a large service economy supporting the port of Djibouti and a French military enclave, and a traditional nomadic population. Crop production, which is negligible, is restricted to only 50-200 hectares of garden production.

With French financial assistance and its service economy, Djibouti is considered capable of covering most of its food need through commercial imports. For 1985/86, commercial cereal import capacity is estimated at 36,000 tons.

Although Djibouti has received U.S. food aid in recent years, much of it has been directed to projects for the 20,000 to 40,000 Ethiopian refugees that have lived there. In 1984, many of these refugees were repatriated. The 1984 drought severely affected Djibouti's estimated 80,000 nomads and decimated their livestock. Food aid to Djibouti in 1984 was 17,000 tons. Djibouti's additional food aid needs are relatively low, in the range of 6,000 to 7,000 tons per year.

Djibouti basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity: Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage :of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	0	5	29	32	0	115	
1981/82	0	2	36	38	0	129	NA
1982/83	0	0	40	40	0	131	
1983/84	0	0	46	46	0	146	
1984/85	0	0	47	47	0	157	
1985/86	0	0	--	--	--	--	
1986/87	0	--	--	--	--	--	

Import requirements for Djibouti

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
			1,000 tons			
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	0	43	NA	43	NA	53
1986/87	0	44	NA	44	NA	54

Financial indicators for Djibouti, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
			Million dollars			Percent
1980	182	230	3	66	179	10
1981	207	260	4	80	203	8
1982	178	268	3	80	175	10
1983	190	239	4	75	186	8
1984	192	260	5	75	187	NA
1985	192	260	4	75	185	9
1986	192	260	4	75	185	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Djibouti

Commodity/year	: <u>Commercial import capacity</u> :		: <u>Status quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u>	
	: <u>Quantity</u> :	: <u>Value</u>	: <u>Quantity</u> :	: <u>Value</u>	: <u>Quantity</u> :	: <u>Value</u>
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 36	: 9	: 7	: 2	: NA	: NA
1986/87	: 38	: 9	: 6	: 1	: NA	: NA

ETHIOPIA

Ravaged by famine in 1984 and 1985, Ethiopia is expected to require substantial food aid for emergency relief. Current food shortages are a direct result of drought and civil war. But even before the famine, Ethiopia faced chronic food deficits and slow growth in per capita grain production resulting from soil degradation, adverse economic policies, and political disruptions. From 1975 to 1983, Ethiopia's per capita grain production grew at an annual rate of less than 2 percent. Deforestation, overgrazing, and intensive land use have contributed to severe soil erosion, which has limited production, particularly in the northern food-deficit areas.

Economic policies affecting the structure of production and marketing also have constrained agricultural productivity. The government has given preferential treatment in taxation, investment, and supply of inputs to state farms, and peasants who form producer cooperatives. However, the peasant smallholders, who are responsible for most of Ethiopia's crop production, have been slow to participate in producer cooperatives. Their output has been limited by the government's structural policies, restrictions on the size of individual land holdings, and by a prohibition on the use of wage labor. Since 1979, the government has increased its role in the marketing of agricultural products through procurement quotas and setting of prices. Although parallel private trade is permitted, it is subject to inconsistent treatment by local authorities. Inefficiencies in Ethiopia's marketing system have constrained incentives to farmers, contributing to poor agricultural performance.

In 1984, grain production fell 15 to 20 percent below normal (1981-83). As a result, more than 7 million people were directly affected by food shortages and hundreds of thousands left their home villages in search of food. Limited data on rainfall in Ethiopia suggest that localized drought was one cause of low food production in 1984, but not the sole cause of current food shortages.

Among areas suffering the most serious food shortages are the northern provinces of Eritrea and Tigre, areas controlled by groups at war with the Ethiopian government. Armed conflict has contributed to poor agricultural performance, causing food shortages and starvation in these areas. Conflict between the government and rebel groups has also limited the shipment of food aid into these areas.

Late arrival of the "belg" rains in 1985 suggests that the May to July harvest, which normally accounts for 10 percent of Ethiopia's cereal production, will be at or below normal levels. Ethiopia's main harvest occurs between November and December. Even if normal weather patterns return, continuation of civil wars in the north, famine-induced displacement of farmers, and food use of seeds promise slow recovery from the 1984 food production deficit. Production of the traditional cereal crop, teff, will be reduced due to shortages of seeds. For these reasons, it is assumed that cereal production will not return to 1983 levels until 1986. This suggests additional food requirements will be large in 1986 and decline by 1987. Preliminary estimates of actual food aid received in 1985 are 1 million tons, with over 400,000 tons provided by the United States.

Ethiopia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	:total use	: coverage :of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	----- 1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 5,553	420	226	5,796	173	185	:Wheat 9.1
1981/82	: 5,334	230	303	5,492	160	174	:Corn 9.8
1982/83	: 6,374	215	300	6,628	181	204	:Sorghum 15.2
1983/84	: 6,225	80	508	6,587	171	198	:Millet 2.0
1984/85	: 5,015	55	1,100	6,048	122	177	:Barley 16.1
1985/86	: 5,545	0	--	--	--	--	:Teff 15.5
1986/87	: 6,150	--	--	--	--	--	: Total 67.7
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Ethiopia

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Ethiopia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	Foreign exchange available International reserves	Share to major Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	419	650	34	80	386	12
1981	374	630	43	267	331	11
1982	403	675	55	182	348	7
1983	403	740	66	126	337	8
1984	419	800	89	44	330	NA
1985	434	852	54	44	239	9
1986	464	942	57	44	246	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ethiopia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	: 79	12	1,004	156	1,346	210
1986/87	: 84	13	545	82	930	140
	:					
Stock adjustment	:					
1985/86	: NA	NA	84	13	84	13
1986/87	: NA	NA	59	9	59	9
	:					
Total	:					
1985/86	: NA	NA	1,089	169	1,430	223
1986/87	: NA	NA	604	91	989	149
	:					

KENYA

After 3 years of relatively good weather, Kenya suffered its worst drought in about 50 years during the main growing season of 1984. The central, eastern, and northern areas of the country were severely affected. Timely imports of cereals, together with generally satisfactory distribution, enabled the country to avoid starvation.

Cereal production during 1984/85 is estimated down about 25 percent from average, and is about equivalent to that of 1979/80. After being a corn exporter during most of the 1970's, Kenya has been a corn importer during 4 of the last 6 years.

The generally poor production of food crops during 1984 led to an increased dependence on purchased food by subsistence farmers. Supplies of corn and wheat from the National Cereals and Produce Board became critical as a food source during the latter part of 1984. It is estimated that consumption of corn, and especially wheat, increased during 1984/85 compared with previous years, and this shift contributed to the sharp increase in cereal import requirements. Wheat consumption per capita, while still relatively low, is trending upward, while per capita corn consumption is dropping.

During 1984/85, Kenya's cereal imports were estimated at about 1 million tons, approximately double the previous high after the 1980 drought. Slightly over 50 percent of these imports were commercial, as Kenya's financial condition was adequate and rapid delivery, particularly of corn, was necessary in late 1984.

The past 2 years were good for Kenya's exports. Kenya has become a major tea exporter, with a record crop in 1983 and a near-record harvest in 1984, while world tea prices rose in 1983 and were at record levels during much of 1984. Kenya's coffee exports were also at high levels in 1984 and world coffee prices were the highest since 1980. But coffee and tea prices are expected to be lower in 1985 and Kenya's export earnings could drop. With continued growth in imports, Kenya's commercial food import capacity is expected to drop in 1985/86. Actual commercial imports in 1984/85 reached a record estimated at 550,000 tons.

Despite a good start for the 1985 cereal crop, with production expected to be above average, cereal import requirements for 1985/86 are projected at about 400,000 tons. Status quo additional food needs, although lower than during 1984/85, will again be relatively high.

Kenya basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 Commodity: Share coverage : of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	2,310	81	504	2,635	68	165	:Wheat 5.9
1981/82	2,766	192	340	2,646	82	159	:Rice 0.9
1982/83	2,786	570	96	2,641	91	153	:Corn 40.2
1983/84	2,558	720	79	2,722	75	150	:Sorghum 3.5
1984/85	1,999	560	954	2,861	59	151	:Millet 2.2
1985/86	2,710	593	--	--	--	--	:Cassava 5.6
1986/87	2,837	--	--	--	--	--	:Potatoes 1.3
							:Sweet
Roots							: potatoes 2.2
1980/81	1,315	0	0	1,315	0	80	: Total 61.8
1981/82	1,181	0	0	1,181	0	69	:
1982/83	1,341	0	0	1,341	0	75	:
1983/84	1,275	0	0	1,275	0	69	:
1984/85	1,250	0	0	1,250	0	65	:
1985/86	1,330	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	1,365	0	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Kenya

Commodity/year	:	Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	2,710	3,097	3,672	387	962	779
1986/87	:	2,837	3,227	3,830	390	993	788
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	1,330	1,400	1,789	70	459	188
1986/87	:	1,365	1,459	2,062	94	697	217
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	3,188	3,603	4,313	415	1,125	813
1986/87	:	3,327	3,755	4,549	428	1,222	832

Financial indicators for Kenya, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	: Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:						
	:	----- Million dollars -----					<u>Percent</u>
1980	:	1,261	2,345	250	492	1,011	14
1981	:	1,072	1,881	287	231	785	7
1982	:	957	1,466	326	212	631	13
1983	:	922	1,234	305	376	617	9
1984	:	1,020	1,450	340	390	680	NA
1985	:	985	1,550	280	390	784	10
1986	:	1,040	1,680	296	390	798	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kenya, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	172	38	242	53	952	208
1986/87	181	38	247	52	1,041	220
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	283	62	640	140
1986/87			274	58	651	137

RWANDA

Rwanda faced a major food crisis in 1984 when drought cut production of second season crops. Beans, sorghum, and corn were most affected. The wide range of other foods grown and consumed in Rwanda--bananas, potatoes, cassava, and sweet potatoes--somewhat cushioned the impact of the grain shortfall. However, cereal imports, including food aid, in 1984/85 more than doubled from the average of 23,000 tons in the previous 4 years to nearly 60,000 tons.

The food security position of Rwanda is not strong. The food balance is always precarious with acute population pressure on the land, low yields, and limited storage. Imports are difficult, being very costly and slow because of the country's landlocked location. Too much rain is sometimes the problem rather than too little. Very heavy rains in late 1983 lowered yields of the crop prior to the drought that followed between April and June of 1984. This meant less carryover and more susceptibility to food shortages in many districts. Reduced vegetative cover after the drought apparently increased erosion damage when heavy rains resumed in late 1984.

Close to normal harvests of the first season crop in 1985 have stabilized the food supply and eliminated the need for emergency aid. The outlook is favorable for the second season crop. Because of a structural grain deficit, additional food needs remain significant, however, estimated at 41,000 tons for status quo needs.

Commercial import capacity is low. Balance of payments problems developed in the early 1980's and have persisted despite a number of adjustments. Export earnings increased slightly in 1984, buoyed by excellent prices for tea, Rwanda's second leading export after coffee. Yet, the deficit in the visible trade balance showed little improvement as the value of imports stayed high despite some restrictions. While debt service is still comparatively low, dwindling foreign exchange reserves portend continued difficulties.

Rwanda basic food data

Commodity/year								1979-81	
	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	:	Commodity:	Share
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: total use		
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet	
	1,000 tons					Kilos	:	Percent	
Major cereals									
1980/81	: 267	0	12	279	0	54	:Corn	5.7	
1981/82	: 282	0	16	298	0	56	:Sorghum	3.5	
1982/83	: 266	0	16	282	0	51	:Cassava	16.9	
1983/84	: 271	0	23	294	0	51	:Sweet Potatoes	21.1	
1984/85	: 208	0	47	255	0	42	:Wheat	0.6	
1985/86	: 275	0	--	--	--	--	:Plantains	9.7	
1986/87	: 284	--	--	--	--	--	: Total	57.6	
Roots									
1980/81	: 3,476	0	0	3,476	0	673	:		
1981/82	: 3,600	0	0	3,600	0	672	:		
1982/83	: 3,800	0	0	3,800	0	683	:		
1983/84	: 3,980	0	0	3,980	0	688	:		
1984/85	: 4,000	0	0	4,000	0	665	:		
1985/86	: 4,175	0	--	--	--	--	:		
1986/87	: 4,350	--					:		

Import requirements for Rwanda

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:						
	:			<u>1,000 tons</u>			
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	275	312	315	37	40	73
1986/87	:	284	324	326	40	42	78
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	4,175	4,235	4,549	60	374	129
1986/87	:	4,350	4,404	4,720	54	370	126
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	1,583	1,634	1,751	51	168	83
1986/87	:	1,649	1,699	1,816	50	167	84
	:						
	:						
	:						

Financial indicators for Rwanda, actual and projected

Year	: Exports and other credits	: Imports and other debits	: Debt : service :	: International: reserves :	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u> Share to major Total : food imports	
	<u>Million dollars</u>				<u>Percent</u>	
1980	134	196	2	187	132	2
1981	113	207	3	173	111	11
1982	108	214	5	128	103	11
1983	122	195	4	111	118	11
1984	128	196	7	107	122	NA
1985	130	195	4	107	108	11
1986	140	200	4	107	115	11

Additional food needs to support consumption for Rwanda, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	10	4	41	17	158	64
1986/87	10	4	40	10	157	62
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	41	17	158	64
1986/87			40	10	157	62

SOMALIA

Following a severe drought in 1983, cereal production rose to 384,000 tons in 1984. Nevertheless, food shortages persist due to a structural food deficit and difficulties in transporting surpluses from south to north. Food supplies, particularly in the north, are critically low in the first half of 1985, partly due to a poor harvest of secondary season corn in late 1984. Rains for the main season crop started later than normal this year but it is too early to assess crop prospects.

Somalia's total cereal imports reached 260,000 tons in 1984/85 and requirements are estimated to be 300,000 to 500,000 tons for 1985/86. Import requirements are forced upwards by the presence of 450,000 Ethiopian refugees. Milk production growth has not kept pace with population growth as drought affected livestock numbers in 1979 and 1980. Population has grown rapidly in part because of large flows of refugees from Ethiopia. Large quantities of milk imports would be required to restore per capita milk consumption to historical levels.

Since 1983, Somalia's balance of trade position has suffered from a Saudi Arabian ban on African livestock imports that was imposed in response to a rinderpest outbreak in Africa. This trade had been a major source of foreign exchange earnings for Somalia. Slowly, other markets are being developed. At present, however, poor export performance severely limits commercial cereal imports.

Additional economic reforms are expected to have a positive impact on food production in the long term. Devaluation and market liberalization will lead to improved farmer incentives. Short term prospects are less favorable given food deficits and foreign exchange shortages. As a result, additional status quo cereal equivalent food needs to support consumption are estimated at 144,000 tons.

Somalia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	257	90	335	501	11	95	Wheat	9.9
1981/82	298	170	424	519	12	90	Rice	9.2
1982/83	391	361	295	701	12	116	Corn	17.2
1983/84	286	334	252	710	12	116	Sorghum	14.3
1984/85	384	150	260	732	12	116	Milk	12.8
1985/86	395	50	--	--	--	--	Total	63.3
1986/87	400	--	--	--	--	--		
Milk								
1980/81	539	0	13	552	0	103		
1981/82	543	0	14	557	0	94		
1982/83	549	0	11	560	0	91		
1983/84	552	0	14	566	0	91		
1984/85	555	0	14	569	0	89		
1985/86	550	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	560	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Somalia

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-:
		quo	based	quo	based : Maximum
		1,000 tons			
Major cereals					
1985/86	395	712	921	317	526 673
1986/87	400	728	941	328	541 685
Milk					
1985/86	550	594	1,058	44	508 62
1986/87	560	607	1,082	47	522 67

Financial indicators for Somalia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	: Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----									Percent	
1980	:	204	:	541	:	9	:	15	:	195	:	17
1981	:	255	:	520	:	47	:	31	:	208	:	32
1982	:	256	:	610	:	20	:	7	:	235	:	14
1983	:	169	:	486	:	22	:	9	:	147	:	34
1984	:	251	:	547	:	122	:	2	:	129	:	NA
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985	:	256	:	639	:	28	:	2	:	216	:	27
1986	:	268	:	758	:	29	:	2	:	224	:	27
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

Additional food needs to support consumption for Somalia, with stock adjustment, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	173	41	144	34	352	83
1986/87	186	42	142	32	355	81
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	143	34	143	34
1986/87			104	24	104	24
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	287	68	496	117
1986/87			246	56	459	104
Milk						
1985/86	4	8	39	77	504	991
1986/87	4	9	43	84	518	1,018
Total value						
1985/86	NA	49	NA	145	NA	1,107
1986/87		51		140		1,122
Maximum absorbable aid						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	287	68	496	117
1986/87			246	56	459	104
Milk						
1985/86	NA	NA	39	77	58	114
1986/87			43	84	62	122
Total value						
1985/86	NA	NA	NA	145	NA	231
1986/87				140		227

SUDAN

In Sudan, a country most severely affected by the 1984 drought, cereal production dropped from 2.3 million tons in 1983 to 1.5 million tons in 1984. Sorghum output alone dropped by 600,000 tons to 1,219,000 tons. Wheat planting on the Gezira irrigation scheme was suspended during the 1984/85 season because of the low level of the Blue Nile. Wheat production is estimated at 52,000 tons, compared with 162,000 in 1983/84. Traditional sorghum exports were curtailed because of the production shortfall.

Sudan's food supply situation was further complicated by a serious economic crisis. A balance of trade deficit caused Sudan to fall into arrears in debt repayment, leading major creditors, including the IMF, to halt financial assistance. President Numeiri attempted to address this problem through devaluation and removal of subsidies for fuel and food. The reforms contributed to his downfall in April 1985. The economic policies of Numeiri's successors are not yet known.

An additional strain on Sudan's economy and food supplies has been caused by a large influx of refugees from drought- and strife-torn Ethiopia and Chad. A civil war in the oil-rich, non-Islamic southern part of Sudan has also taxed the Khartoum government's limited resources.

The foreign exchange crisis has limited Sudan's commercial cereal imports to approximately 100,000 tons in 1984/85. With severe debt service obligations, plus critical requirements for fuel and agricultural imports, commercial cereal import capacity is not projected to exceed 54,000 tons in 1985/86 and 1986/87.

Food aid commitments for 1984/85 have reached 1.1 million tons of cereals. The United States is the major supplier with over 300,000 tons of wheat provided under PL 480 Title I, primarily for urban areas, and 475,000 tons of sorghum for rural areas and refugees under Title II. Additional status quo food needs in 1985/86 are likely to reach 582,000 tons.

Sudan has suffered such a major setback in its agricultural sector that it is likely to take more than 2 years to return to the modest historic growth rates in agricultural production. Nevertheless, a substantial improvement in Sudan's food production status is predicted for the 1985 harvests because conditions in the irrigated farming schemes are favorable for sorghum production. Assuming adequate rainfall, the availability of hybrid seed, fuel, and mechanized inputs should permit a dramatically improved sorghum harvest. In the traditional sector, however, the current famine will preclude carryover stocks of seeds, which are being consumed as food. Crop production will also suffer from the displacement of farmers. At the same time, demand for cereals will increase in the short run as the nomadic population substitutes food aid cereals for meat and milk in their diets.

Sudan basic food data

Commodity/year							1979-81	
	Actual or	Begin-	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	Per	Commodity:	Share
	forecast	ning	imports:	use	use	capita	coverage	of diet
	production	stocks				total use		
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,813	190	148	2,687	210	155	:Wheat	8.0
1981/82	3,963	254	174	3,435	316	194	:Rice	0.4
1982/83	2,477	640	164	2,786	198	149	:Corn	0.8
1983/84	2,330	297	310	2,726	196	142	:Sorghum	32.0
1984/85	1,506	15	1,200	2,634	87	129	:Millet	9.6
1985/86	2,595	0	--	--	--	--	:Peanuts	12.1
1986/87	2,925	--	--	--	--	--	: Total	62.9
Peanuts								
1980/81	707	50	(41)	706	0	38		
1981/82	740	10	(100)	600	0	31		
1982/83	462	50	(70)	412	0	21		
1983/84	430	30	(45)	405	0	20		
1984/85	390	10	0	390	0	18		
1985/86	410	10	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	430	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Sudan

Commodity/year			Total use		Import requirements		
	Production		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	----- 1,000 tons -----						
Major cereals							
1985/86	2,595		3,409	3,665	814	1,070	2,035
1986/87	2,925		3,501	3,789	576	864	1,823
Peanuts							
1985/86	410		498	568	88	158	319
1986/87	430		512	588	82	158	318
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86	3,005		3,907	4,233	902	1,228	2,355
1986/87	3,355		4,013	4,377	658	1,022	2,141

Financial indicators for Sudan, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports and other credits	:	Imports and other debits	:	Debt service	:	International reserves	:	Foreign exchange available Share to major food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:	Percent		
1980	:	689	:	1,127	:	96	:	49	:	594
1981	:	793	:	1,634	:	142	:	17	:	651
1982	:	401	:	750	:	119	:	21	:	282
1983	:	514	:	703	:	144	:	17	:	370
1984	:	641	:	992	:	670	:	17	:	(30)
1985	:	663	:	1,300	:	148	:	17	:	509)
1986	:	699	:	1,400	:	156	:	17	:	535

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sudan, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	320	52	:	582	95	:	909	149
1986/87	:	347	55	:	310	49	:	675	107
Stock adjustment	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	194	32	:	194	32
1986/87	:			:	138	22	:	138	22
Total	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	776	127	:	1,102	180
1986/87	:			:	448	71	:	813	129

TANZANIA

Cereal production in Tanzania dropped again in 1984 but only about 5 to 7 percent. In the northern regions, crop conditions were poor with lack of rain during the main growing season. Deliveries of corn to the parastatal, National Milling Corporation (NMC), remained at a low level in 1984. Given low stocks and financial resources, and weak infrastructure, the NMC was not able to transport sufficient food to the deficit areas, where local market prices rose sharply and severe hunger occurred. Even though imports, both commercial and food aid, rose in 1984/85, consumption of cereals dropped.

The 1985/86 cereal harvest cannot yet be reliably estimated, but rains for the main 1985 season started well, particularly in the southern highlands where corn surpluses are produced in good years. A larger cereal crop is projected for 1985/86, but if status quo consumption levels are to be regained, increased cereal imports will be necessary.

Neither agricultural exports nor export unit prices are expected to increase in 1985. Export earnings are projected to hold steady while imports are likely to increase. Given an expected increased trade deficit, a drop in commercial import capacity is projected for 1985/86 while additional status quo food needs remain high.

Tanzania basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : ----- 1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 2,160	86	387	2,443	70	135	:Wheat 2.8
1981/82	: 2,530	120	364	2,859	70	153	:Rice 5.2
1982/83	: 2,406	85	164	2,560	65	133	:Corn 22.0
1983/84	: 2,276	30	352	2,582	58	129	:Sorghum 1.2
1984/85	: 2,119	18	381	2,448	57	119	:Millet 1.6
1985/86	: 2,500	13	--	--	--	--	:Cassava 28.4
1986/87	: 2,582	--	--	--	--	--	: Total 61.2
Roots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 5,631	0	0	5,631	0	303	:
1981/82	: 6,000	0	0	6,000	0	313	:
1982/83	: 5,000	0	0	5,000	0	253	:
1983/84	: 5,400	0	0	5,400	0	265	:
1984/85	: 5,600	0	0	5,600	0	266	:
1985/86	: 5,900	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 6,150	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Tanzania

Commodity/year	Production	Total use Status quo	Nutrition- based	Import requirements Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
Major cereals						
1985/86	2,500	2,901	2,485	401	(15)	977
1986/87	2,582	2,995	2,562	413	(20)	1,002
Roots						
1985/86	5,900	5,959	7,052	59	1,152	904
1986/87	6,150	6,150	7,288	0	1,138	873
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	4,388	4,808	4,742	420	354	1,267
1986/87	4,550	4,963	4,894	413	344	1,282

Financial indicators for Tanzania, actual and projected

Year	: Exports and other credits	: Imports and other debits	: Debt : service :	: Foreign exchange available International: reserves	: Share to major Total	: food imports
:	<u>Million dollars</u>				<u>Percent</u>	
1980	508	1,069	51	20	456	18
1981	688	1,037	47	19	641	5
1982	413	1,093	53	5	360	13
1983	359	799	78	19	281	17
1984	395	831	185	13	210	NA
1985	395	850	51	13	344	12
1986	413	950	53	13	358	12

Additional food needs to support consumption for Tanzania, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	86	21	334	81	267	65
1986/87	93	22	320	75	252	59
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	25	6	25	6
1986/87			17	4	17	4
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	359	87	292	71
1986/87			337	79	269	63

UGANDA

Uganda's overall food production increased for the fourth consecutive year in 1984 as the country was only slightly affected by drought. Uganda is less prone to drought than its East African neighbors. Production of cereals, root crops, bananas and plantains, and dry beans all increased. Uganda exported small amounts of corn to neighboring countries in 1983 and 1984, and some dry beans in 1984.

Cereals do not dominate Uganda's food consumption pattern as in many neighboring countries in East Africa. Both production and imports of wheat and rice are at low levels. Per capita consumption of bananas and plantains, although down slightly since 1977, remains at a relatively high level. Dry bean and cassava consumption has increased since 1977.

Uganda remains dependent on coffee for over 95 percent of its foreign exchange earnings. While Uganda's coffee production and export prices have been increasing in recent years, an expected drop in coffee prices in 1985 will have a negative impact on export earnings. As a result, Uganda's international reserves will remain very low and debt service costs are likely to remain over 20 percent of export earnings.

Cereal production in 1985 is unlikely to follow the overall food production trend and is projected to be lower than in 1984. Therefore, small status quo cereal import needs are expected in 1985/86. Since Uganda's commercial import capacity probably will remain very low, it will likely have a small additional status quo food need during 1985/86.

Uganda basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
		----- 1,000 tons -----				Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 1,044	0	30	1,015	59	84	:Corn 11.6
1981/82	: 1,142	0	20	1,102	60	89	:Millet 11.4
1982/83	: 1,279	0	5	1,209	75	95	:Sorghum 7.5
1983/84	: 1,365	0	(26)	1,259	80	97	:Cassava 11.9
1984/85	: 1,805	0	(43)	1,672	90	124	:Bananas 19.0
1985/86	: 1,445	0	--	--	--	--	:Sweet potatoes 5.1
1986/87	: 1,475	--	--	--	--	--	:Dry beans 8.1
							:Potatoes 1.0
Roots							: Total 75.8
1980/81	: 6,607	0	0	6,607	0	516	:
1981/82	: 7,625	0	0	7,625	0	582	:
1982/83	: 7,843	0	0	7,843	0	583	:
1983/84	: 8,032	0	0	8,032	0	580	:
1984/85	: 8,905	0	0	8,905	0	624	:
1985/86	: 8,695	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 8,945	--	--	--	--	--	:
Pulses							
1980/81	: 186	0	4	190	0	15	:
1981/82	: 293	0	0	293	0	22	:
1982/83	: 352	0	0	352	0	26	:
1983/84	: 387	0	0	387	0	28	:
1984/85	: 434	0	(5)	429	0	30	:
1985/86	: 400	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 412	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Uganda

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,445	1,485	1,775	40	330	370
1986/87	:	1,475	1,529	1,824	54	349	394
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	8,695	8,701	8,534	6	(161)	475
1986/87	:	8,945	8,961	8,788	16	(157)	499
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	4,569	4,605	4,784	36	215	551
1986/87	:	4,688	4,742	4,922	54	234	585
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	400	391	384	(9)	(16)	42
1986/87	:	412	403	395	(9)	(17)	43

Financial indicators for Uganda, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	:				----- Million dollars -----		Percent
1980	:	319	318	22	17	297	3
1981	:	229	278	62	10	167	10
1982	:	261	257	65	10	196	9
1983	:	281	257	92	10	189	5
1984	:	324	246	90	10	233	NA
1985	:	324	252	74	10	250	8
1986	:	342	260	78	10	264	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Uganda

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 30	: 8	: 1/ 5	: 1/ 1	: 1/ 183	: 1/ 51
1986/87	: 32	: 9	: 1/ 20	: 1/ 5	: 1/ 200	: 1/ 54
Pulses						
1985/86	: 2	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
1986/87	: 2	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total value						
1985/86	: NA	: 9	: NA	: 1	: NA	: 51
1986/87	: NA	: 9	: NA	: 5	: NA	: 54

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

Southern Africa

Overall food production has increased in Southern Africa in 1985 following better rainfall. Major increases in grain output have been achieved in Zimbabwe, and Zambia has recorded substantial gains. In most other countries in the subregion, grain production increased slightly or stayed close to last year's levels. Only Swaziland and Madagascar apparently had decreases.

Harvests of the main season crops are currently underway and will be completed by August or September in most countries. These crops were planted at the onset of the rainy season last November or December. Corn is the dominant crop and main staple, except in Madagascar where rice predominates. Except for Zimbabwe, most wheat consumed in Southern Africa is imported. Zimbabwe's wheat crop is grown under irrigation with a different calendar. It has just been planted and will be harvested in October.

Additional food needs will generally decrease across Southern Africa relative to last year. The subregion's total 1985/86 import requirements are down slightly from 1984/85 and additional status quo food needs are half last year's level. Commercial import capacity remains very low in Mozambique, the country with the largest additional needs. Both Zimbabwe and Malawi will be net food exporters, the latter for the fourth straight year. These two countries have surplus corn. Exports to neighboring countries could be limited by foreign exchange shortages and, in some cases, by logistics problems. Donors are expected to finance some of these corn sales.

Mozambique will continue to have serious food shortages despite some improvements in weather and domestic production. Guerilla fighting continues to interfere with agriculture and disrupt the fragile economy. Distribution of relief supplies will continue to be difficult.

Southern Africa basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:-----1,000 tons-----	:	Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 6,307	302	1,655	44,069	180
1981/82	: 8,043	317	1,261	45,331	182
1982/83	: 6,828	1,369	959	46,637	170
1983/84	: 5,693	1,221	1,262	48,018	165
1984/85	: 6,316	264	2,037	49,456	163
1985/86	: 8,278	549	—	50,938	—
1986/87	: 7,858	—	—	52,465	—
	:	:	:	:	:

Southern Africa cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption,
and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million\$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	10,195	11,417	597	114	1,678	283
1986/87	10,145	11,659	481	90	1,650	271
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	6	1	6	1
1986/87			4	1	4	1
Total 1/						
1985/86	NA	NA	603	115	1,684	284
1986/87			485	91	1,654	272

1/ Stock adjustments are offset by negative needs for consumption.

BOTSWANA

Botswana has not had a good cereal harvest since 1981. All crops since then have been reduced by drought. The 1984 output of only 8,000 tons was the poorest since 1979, a contrast with the mid 1970's when cereal harvests reached 100,000 tons. Botswana's agriculture is likely the most severely affected by the recent droughts in Southern Africa.

Cereal imports have been increased sufficiently to compensate for reduced production and per capita cereal use is up, averaging 180 kilograms. Cereals for commercial importation have been available in South Africa, and Botswana generally has had the financial capacity to purchase a large share of its import requirements.

While agriculture has declined to only about 6 percent of the GDP and meat exports have stagnated and dropped due to drought, Botswana's diamond sector has boomed since 1981, and in 1984 accounted for 72 percent of total exports. This enabled Botswana to achieve a positive trade balance. International reserves have increased steadily since 1981 to about \$450 million in 1984.

Drought struck Botswana again in early 1985 but it was not as widespread as during 1984. Cereal production will be improved, but still below average. Cereal import requirements for 1985/86 will drop slightly from 1984/85, and commercial import capacity is again expected to cover more than 50 percent of cereal imports.

Botswana basic food data

Commodity/year	1979-81						
	Actual or	Begin-	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	Per	Commodity: Share
	forecast	ning	imports	use	use	capita	coverage :of diet
	production	stocks				total use	
	1,000 tons			Kilos			Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	41	0	105	140	6	162	
1981/82	55	0	107	158	4	173	
1982/83	20	0	152	168	4	178	
1983/84	13	0	189	197	5	202	
1984/85	8	0	185	186	7	187	
1985/86	14	0	--	--	--	--	
1986/87	17	--	--	--	--	--	
Pulses							
1980/81	18	0	(2)	16	0	18	
1981/82	20	0	(2)	18	0	19	
1982/83	16	0	0	16	0	17	
1983/84	15	0	0	15	0	15	
1984/85	10	0	2	12	0	12	
1985/86	15	0	--	--	--	--	
1986/87	17	--	--	--	--	--	
Milk							
1980/81	91	0	31	122	0	135	
1981/82	91	0	33	124	0	132	
1982/83	95	0	32	127	0	131	
1983/84	98	0	34	132	0	132	
1984/85	95	0	35	130	0	126	
1985/86	98	0	--	--	--	--	
1986/87	101	--	--	--	--	--	

Import requirements for Botswana

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	14	197	150	183	136	202
1986/87	17	204	156	187	139	206
Pulses						
1985/86	15	17	22	2	7	5
1986/87	17	17	23	0	6	4
Milk						
1985/86	98	139	141	41	43	43
1986/87	101	144	146	43	45	45

Financial indicators for Botswana, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	: Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent	
1980	:	545	:	604	:	13	:	244	532 3
1981	:	401	:	688	:	9	:	253	392 7
1982	:	461	:	579	:	13	:	293	448 7
1983	:	641	:	616	:	24	:	396	617 4
1984	:	661	:	552	:	38	:	456	624 NA
1985	:	740	:	580	:	21	:	456	842 6
1986	:	780	:	680	:	22	:	456	824 6

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Botswana

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		Nutrition-based		
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:	
Consumption	:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	110	:	28	:	73	:	19
1986/87	:	111	:	27	:	74	:	18
Pulses	:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	1
1986/87	:	1	:	1	:	0	:	0
Milk	:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	16	:	16	:	26	:	27
1986/87	:	15	:	16	:	27	:	29
Total value	:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	NA	:	45	:	NA	:	46
1986/87	:		:	44	:		:	47

COMOROS

The cereal equivalent import requirements of the Comoro Islands for 1985/86 are forecast at 34,000 tons on a status quo basis and 65,000 on a nutritional basis. The higher nutritional-based figure indicates that current food consumption in the Comoros does not meet FAO minimum consumption levels. The Comoros is one of the world's poorest nations—per capita GDP in 1982 was \$240—and, like many archipelagoes, the internal distribution is poorly articulated, leading to pockets of food deficits.

The Comoro Islands rely on the export of ylang-ylang (used in perfume), cinnamon, vanilla, and cloves for foreign exchange. The agricultural prospects of the island are not bright and the island is subject to frequent hurricanes that can devastate staples such as bananas and rice. A cyclone wrought substantial damage on the island of Anjouan and some damage to Grande Comore in February 1985.

The nation carries a large external debt and has little apparent means of paying it off. It is likely that French and Arab donor groups will continue to help subsidize the economy with development assistance. Imported materials for the construction of the Matsumudu port area have turned the balance of trade against the Comoros in the 1980's.

Comoros basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons				Kilos			Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	3	0	18	21	0	52	:Rice	32.2
1981/82	3	0	30	33	0	79	:Cassava	29.9
1982/83	3	0	29	32	0	74	:Bananas	6.2
1983/84	3	0	34	37	0	84	: Total	68.3
1984/85	3	0	31	34	0	75	:	
1985/86	3	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	3	--	--	--	--	--	:	
Roots								
1980/81	68	0	0	68	0	167	:	
1981/82	80	0	0	80	0	191	:	
1982/83	70	0	0	70	0	163	:	
1983/84	75	0	0	75	0	169	:	
1984/85	73	0	0	73	0	160	:	
1985/86	76	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	78	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Comoros

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Comoros, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
				Million dollars		Percent
1980	7	12	0	4	7	68
1981	12	16	1	6	12	41
1982	15	16	1	7	14	47
1983	9	17	2	5	8	56
1984	8	18	3	5	5	NA
1985	8	19	1	5	6	48
1986	8	20	1	5	6	48

Additional food needs to support consumption for Comoros

Commodity/year	: Commerical import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 11	: 2	: 23	: 5	: 54	: 12
1986/87	: 11	: 2	: 25	: 5	: 57	: 12

LESOTHO

Lesotho's crops were again reduced by drought in 1984 although production was up about 15 percent from the very low drought-reduced levels of 1982 and 1983. Cereal production has dropped quite consistently since the good harvest of 1978. The harvest of 1984 was about half that of 1978. The use of agricultural inputs is at a very low level. Also, many able-bodied men have left the land to work in South Africa, mainly in the mines. Mine earnings are four to eight times as great as income from farming in Lesotho and real wages in the mines have been increasing.

While per capita wheat consumption continues to be relatively high for a Sub-Saharan country, at about 55 kgs per capita, total per capita cereal consumption has been dropping since 1978. Cereal imports on a commercial basis are readily available, usually from South Africa, and large stocks are not necessary. But for food aid, the country depends on overseas supplies.

While Lesotho's export performance is weak, foreign exchange earnings by its migrant workers continue to increase so that the overall balance of payments, although slightly negative, is not deteriorating. Commercial import capacity for 1985/86 is estimated above the level of 1984/85.

An initial estimate of the 1985 cereals crop places it about 40 percent above the 1984 crop and 1985/86 status quo import needs are expected to be down about 25 percent to approximately 130,000 tons. The relatively high import capacity estimate results in additional status quo food needs of zero for 1985/86.

Lesotho basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or forecast production	: Begin- ning stocks	: Net imports	: Nonfeed use	: Feed use	: Per capita total use	: 1979-81 Commodity: Share coverage : of diet
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	:	:	:	:	: <u>Kilos</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 193	0	179	348	24	278	:Wheat 22.4
1981/82	: 195	0	128	304	19	236	:Corn 42.7
1982/83	: 123	0	169	273	19	208	:Sorghum 11.4
1983/84	: 122	0	185	288	19	213	: Total 76.6
1984/85	: 140	0	167	288	19	208	:
1985/86	: 195	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 205	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Import requirements for Lesotho

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum
	:						
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
	:						
	:						
1985/86	:	195	327	370	132	175	161
1986/87	:	205	335	380	130	175	160
	:						

Financial indicators for Lesotho, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	360	484	5	50	355	7
1981	380	518	4	43	376	8
1982	430	513	11	48	419	8
1983	486	568	12	67	474	6
1984	505	577	20	49	485	NA
1985	527	600	10	49	509	7
1986	539	620	10	49	519	7

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lesotho

Commodity/year	: Commerical import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	: 171	29	0	0	4	1
1986/87	: 181	30	0	0	0	0

MADAGASCAR

By accepting IMF recommendations, Madagascar succeeded in reducing rice imports from the 1982 high point of 357,000 tons to just 96,600 tons in 1984. This year, actual rice imports will increase to approximately 150,000 tons because of declining production; this exceeds the IMF recommended level of 85,000 tons, but remains less than the amount needed to maintain historical status quo consumption levels. The 1985 crop was damaged by poor weather conditions, as a dry January was followed by cyclones in February. Yields are expected to decrease. Per capita consumption of rice, the staple, could decrease in 1985/86 but will remain at one of the highest rates in the world.

The Malagasy Government, with help from the IMF, has been promoting rice self-sufficiency. Consumer price subsidies have been removed and marketing channels have been liberalized. Producer prices have been raised to encourage production, and imports have been reduced.

The balance of payments, which deteriorated in the late 1970s, has improved dramatically almost entirely due to the reduction in imports, as export earnings have virtually stagnated. The situation is expected to remain the same as there is no indication of greater earnings from coffee, cloves, or vanilla, which account for 80 percent of the total.

Madagascar basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Nonfeed : use	: Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 1,477	0	271	1,748	0	202	:Wheat 1.9
1981/82	: 1,408	0	433	1,841	0	207	:Rice 55.7
1982/83	: 1,460	0	242	1,702	0	186	:Corn 4.0
1983/84	: 1,522	0	138	1,660	0	177	: Total 61.6
1984/85	: 1,502	0	145	1,647	0	170	:
1985/86	: 1,450	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 1,500	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Madagascar

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use : Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Import requirements : Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Maximum
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	: 1,450	1,840	1,712	390	262	609
1986/87	: 1,500	1,892	1,763	392	263	618

Financial indicators for Madagascar, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : and other : credits	: Imports : and other : debits	: Debt : service	: International : reserves	: Foreign exchange available : Share to major : food imports	
			<u>Million dollars</u>			<u>Percent</u>
1980	: 436	764	59	9	377	11
1981	: 324	511	44	27	280	31
1982	: 329	462	58	20	271	35
1983	: 319	400	141	29	178	25
1984	: 335	380	269	42	66	NA
1985	: 350	400	78	42	288	30
1986	: 365	420	81	42	298	30

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Madagascar

Commodity/year	: Commerical import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 301	71	89	21	0	0
1986/87	: 322	74	70	16	0	0

MALAWI

Malawi continued to receive sufficient rainfall during both 1983 and 1984, while most Southern African countries were stricken by drought. Given satisfactory weather, and increased producer prices, Malawi has raised its corn production in recent years. In contrast to 1980, when Malawi had to import corn, Malawi built up corn stocks in 1982, 1983, and 1984, and exported white corn to neighboring countries.

While Malawi has achieved one of the best agricultural production records in Africa, it has constraining external trade problems. With unreliable rail outlets to ports on Africa's east coast, Malawi has turned to combined use of trucks and rail at higher cost to ports in South Africa. These high transport costs have made it difficult to reduce Malawi's balance of payments deficits. While tea and tobacco export earnings were good in 1984, sugar exports had another poor year, and Malawi had to cut imports to boost its international reserves, which had dropped to a very low level in 1983.

Corn plantings were good for 1985 and normal or above normal rainfall has been reported. Therefore, Malawi should again be in a corn export position during 1985/86. It is anticipated that its small wheat imports can be covered commercially and that additional status quo food needs will not be required during 1985/86.

Malawi basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	----- 1,000 tons -----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	1,165	0	86	1,211	40	208	:Corn	64.7
1981/82	1,245	0	50	1,245	50	209	:Wheat	0.9
1982/83	1,415	0	(13)	1,342	60	219	: Total	65.5
1983/84	1,370	0	(73)	1,237	60	196	:	
1984/85	1,430	0	(70)	1,296	64	199	:	
1985/86	1,450	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	1,460	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Malawi

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		----- 1,000 tons -----				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,450	1,451	1,523	1	73	94
1986/87	1,460	1,498	1,569	38	109	134

Financial indicators for Malawi, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International:		Share to major
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	284	318	68	68	217	8
1981	288	258	89	49	199	10
1982	242	214	62	23	180	6
1983	240	279	58	15	182	7
1984	260	274	81	57	179	NA
1985	290	321	76	57	226	8
1986	310	335	81	57	239	8

Additional food needs to support consumption for Malawi

Commodity/year	: <u>Commerical import capacity</u> :		: <u>Status quo</u> :		: <u>Nutrition-based</u>	
	: <u>Quantity</u> :		: <u>Quantity</u> :		: <u>Quantity</u> :	
	: <u>Value</u> :		: <u>Value</u> :		: <u>Value</u> :	
	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	41	9	0	0	32	7
1986/87	45	10	0	0	64	14

MAURITIUS

Mauritius, by African standards, is a wealthy country with per capita income exceeding \$1,000. No food assistance was received in 1984, even though Mauritius must import almost all of its staple food crops. Status quo import requirements for rice and wheat flour in 1985/86 are estimated at 158,000 tons.

Approximately 90 percent of arable land is devoted to sugar, the primary export crop. Production fell in 1984, resulting in a 10-percent reduction in export earnings. However, this was offset by a 36-percent increase in the manufacturing sector, which was recovering from a disappointing 1983. The sector now accounts for almost 40 percent of export revenues. Soaring tea prices also provided a boost, causing earnings to double their previous year's level.

The financial situation has improved significantly over the past 15 years due to expanding exports and declining imports. The overall deficit has been reduced to 6.3 percent of GDP. Debt remains a problem, however, with the total external debt at 50 percent of GDP and the debt service ratio at 20 percent.

Mauritius basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage : of diet
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 0	0	160	160	0	167	:Wheat and
1981/82	: 0	0	164	164	0	169	: flour 20.5
1982/83	: 0	0	149	149	0	151	:Rice 27.5
1983/84	: 0	0	147	147	0	148	: Total 48.0
1984/85	: 0	0	151	151	0	150	:
1985/86	: 0	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 0	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Mauritius

Commodity/year	: Production	: Total use : Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Import requirements : Status : quo	: Nutrition- : based	: Maximum
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	: 0	158	132	158	132	172
1986/87	: 0	160	133	160	133	175

Financial indicators for Mauritius, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : and other : credits	: Imports : and other : debits	: Debt : service	: : : International: : reserves	: Foreign exchange available : Total	: Share to major : food imports
			<u>Million dollars</u>			<u>Percent</u>
1980	: 428	605	35	91	394	22
1981	: 291	483	49	35	242	39
1982	: 366	463	62	38	304	26
1983	: 339	406	84	18	255	26
1984	: 350	415	69	24	282	NA
1985	: 365	430	61	24	292	30
1986	: 385	445	64	24	321	30

Additional food aid needs to support consumption for Mauritius

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	219	55	0	0	0	0
1986/87	238	58	0	0	0	0

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique continues to have one of the most serious food problems in Africa. However, conditions generally improved in 1984 with slight gains in domestic food production and large amounts of food aid preventing large-scale famine as in 1983. However, the situation was precarious and major distribution problems meant that food aid could not always reach those in need. For a number of reasons, the situation in 1985 is not likely to improve greatly, so that additional food will continue to play an essential role.

Drought triggered the massive food crisis of the last 3 years, but the reasons for food shortages go beyond weather alone. There has been a large structural food deficit even with favorable weather. Chronic problems of low productivity have been aggravated by reduced incentives to farmers in recent years. Marketing services are weak, consumer goods unavailable, and the local currency has little value. Management problems were widespread in state farms and larger enterprises. In the last 2 years, promising policy reforms have been started; for example, breaking up some inefficient state farms, and trying to improve the availability of supplies for small holders. However, the positive impact of reform has been overwhelmed by increasing disruption caused by fighting and sabotage. Activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement opposed to the Government have played havoc with agriculture and the economy.

The recently ended growing season was considerably better than the previous 3 years, as the drought broke and rains increased in most hard-hit areas of the country. Some improvement in food output is expected, but weather patterns were far from optimal. Early season dryness in the south damaged crops and few farmers had the means to replant because of shortages of seeds and inputs. Later in the season, heavy rains caused flood damage in some areas.

Large food aid flows, reaching nearly 500,000 tons of cereals in 1984/85, have stabilized the emergency situation. Along with food, donors provided vehicles, management help, and other means to support distribution. However, severe shortages of fuel and interference by guerrillas remain large bottlenecks to relief efforts. Use of boats to distribute food in coastal regions has been essential because some areas could not be reached by road. Nutritional levels are low, but import requirements needed to reach recommended levels are not feasible. The maximum absorbable is about half this amount.

Little or no economic improvement is anticipated in 1985. Despite the Nkomati nonaggression pact signed with South Africa in 1984, guerrilla fighting has not abated. As long as this strife continues, no growth will take place. The outlook for the next year is cloudy at best and large additional food shipments will remain critical.

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 538	0	409	947	0	78	:Wheat 6.2
1981/82	: 604	0	370	974	0	79	:Rice 5.8
1982/83	: 569	0	373	942	0	74	:Corn 15.5
1983/84	: 372	0	468	840	0	64	:Sorghum 5.6
1984/85	: 429	0	600	1,029	0	77	:Millet 0.2
1985/86	: 563	0	--	--	--	--	:Cassava 39.7
1986/87	: 628	--	--	--	--	--	: Total 73.0
Roots							
1980/81	: 2,800	0	0	2,800	0	231	:
1981/82	: 2,850	0	0	2,850	0	230	:
1982/83	: 2,900	0	0	2,900	0	228	:
1983/84	: 2,300	0	0	2,300	0	176	:
1984/85	: 2,600	0	0	2,600	0	194	:
1985/86	: 2,800	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 2,950	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Mozambique

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Mozambique, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Share to major food imports
	<u>Million dollars</u>				<u>Percent</u>
	FINANCIAL DATA NOT AVAILABLE				

Additional food needs to support consumption for Mozambique, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	:	119	20	352	59	1,279
1986/87	:	123	20	282	46	1,240
Maximum absorbable	:					
Cereal equivalent	:					
1985/86	:	NA	NA	352	59	552
1986/87	:			282	46	488

SWAZILAND

Swaziland largely escaped the 1984 drought in Southern Africa as the rains were good through most of the growing season. Swazi producers harvested a record corn crop estimated at 110,000 tons, about 15 percent above the previous high in 1981. Swaziland, except for its lowveld, generally has better rainfall than its neighbors to the west, but corn production is, nevertheless, risky.

Per capita cereal use is holding approximately constant, with feed use increasing, while nonfeed use has dropped slightly. Corn for commercial purchase is readily available from South Africa. The price of South African corn is lowered by a subsidy which encourages its consumption, and price incentives to Swazi producers are reduced as their corn has to compete in price with imported corn.

Although Swaziland's agricultural production increased in 1984 to record levels for some commodities including sugar, pineapple, and wood pulp, export unit values dropped. The trade balance became more negative and international reserves dropped.

Since Swaziland's 1985 corn harvest is estimated to be down from 1984, import requirements for 1985/86 will increase to 67,000 tons, status quo. Given a low commercial import capacity, additional cereal needs for 1985/86 are estimated at 35,000 tons to maintain status quo consumption.

Swaziland basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 97	0	39	89	47	235	:Corn 47.4
1981/82	: 98	0	48	96	50	245	:Sorghum 0.7
1982/83	: 66	0	73	89	50	226	:Milk 4.8
1983/84	: 52	0	103	107	48	245	: Total 52.9
1984/85	: 112	0	38	110	40	230	:
1985/86	: 92	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 99	--	--	--	--	--	:
Milk							
1980/81	: 37	0	6	43	0	74	:
1981/82	: 37	0	7	44	0	74	:
1982/83	: 37	0	4	41	0	67	:
1983/84	: 38	0	5	43	0	68	:
1984/85	: 39	0	6	45	0	69	:
1985/86	: 40	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 41	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Swaziland

Commodity/year	:		Total use		Import requirements	
	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based
	:					Maximum
Cereal equivalent	:					
1985/86	:	92	159	148	67	56
1986/87	:	99	164	153	65	54
Milk	:					
1985/86	:	40	47	48	7	8
1986/87	:	41	48	50	7	9

Financial indicators for Swaziland, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
				Million dollars		Percent
1980	368	519	12	159	356	2
1981	388	516	16	96	372	2
1982	322	443	18	76	304	3
1983	315	449	19	93	296	3
1984	285	450	21	80	264	NA
1985	315	475	15	80	292	3
1986	330	500	16	80	302	3

Additional food needs to support consumption for Swaziland

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	32	6	35	6	24	4
1986/87	34	6	30	5	20	3
Milk						
1985/86	4	2	2	1	4	2
1986/87	5	2	2	1	4	2
Total value						
1985/86	NA	8	NA	7	NA	6
1986/87		8		6		5

ZAMBIA

The outlook for Zambia's 1985 crops is encouraging, following a good rainy season. Consequently, the tight food supply is expected to ease in the second half of the year. The immediate situation, before the bulk of the new harvest becomes available, is more delicate. Zambia is planning to buy commercially 50,000 to 100,000 tons of corn from neighboring Malawi and Zimbabwe to meet its consumption needs.

Zambia has had food shortfalls in each of the previous 3 years because of below-normal crops and serious economic problems that constrain imports. In that period, production of corn, the major staple, was reduced by inadequate or poorly timed rainfall. A severe shortage of foreign exchange—related to Zambia's economic crisis—has also affected agricultural output, since imported inputs and spare parts have been short. Recent reforms promoting agriculture have been noteworthy, particularly higher producer prices. Also, cooperatives are taking over marketing functions of the parastatal marketing board. However, some inefficiencies have reportedly continued in this transition, such as late delivery of inputs and slow collection of crops.

Overall, Zambia's nutritional levels are below recommended levels. In recent years, the main hunger problems have tended to occur in remote, isolated areas of the country that had crop failures and were hard to reach with outside supplies. Urban consumers faced sharply higher food prices in 1984, along with rising inflation throughout the economy. Economic reform measures that have included cuts in subsidies, price decontrol, and devaluation account for much of the increases. In the long run, however, these actions could improve supplies and prices may stabilize or drop. Price limits have been retained on cornmeal only. With bread prices decontrolled, consumption has been checked by the price effect. Zambia hopes to promote more consumption of locally grown alternatives, including such foods as sorghum, millet, and cassava.

Zambia's extensive economic and financial difficulties persisted in 1984. The price of the main export, copper, remained low and this reinforced Zambia's need to diversify its economy. Debt service costs are high, but donors are providing much external support for Zambia's restructuring program. The good 1985 corn crop will reduce import expenses, although some imported corn may be needed to build stocks. Other major imports will be wheat—with a structural deficit of some 100,000 tons—and vegetable oil.

Zambia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
		<u>1,000 tons</u>				<u>Kilos</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 746	56	381	1,131	30	201	:Wheat 9.0
1981/82	: 1,201	22	220	1,377	30	236	:Rice 0.5
1982/83	: 926	36	250	1,145	40	193	:Corn 58.5
1983/84	: 937	27	242	1,153	35	187	: Total 68.0
1984/85	: 894	21	359	1,218	35	191	:
1985/86	: 1,141	21	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 1,196	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Zambia

[illegible]

Financial indicators for Zambia, actual and projected

Year	Exports and other credits	Imports and other debits	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
				Million dollars		Percent
1980	1,461	1,114	292	78	1,169	8
1981	994	1,013	282	56	712	4
1982	923	989	177	58	746	7
1983	913	713	126	55	787	4
1984	875	610	419	44	456	NA
1985	835	625	170	44	669	5
1986	900	875	183	44	704	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zambia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	201	29	25	4	260	37
1986/87	219	30	0	0	243	33
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	6	1	6	1
1986/87			4	1	4	1
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	31	4	266	38
1986/87			0	0	246	34

ZIMBABWE

Bumper harvests in 1985 will allow Zimbabwe to become a net grain exporter again in 1985/86, after a temporary period as a net importer. Zimbabwe's turnaround is explained by strong rains, ending 3 years of drought-reduced production. Despite poor weather during this period, the country had large carryover stocks of the staple, corn, so that imports were not needed until 1984/85.

Zimbabwe fared considerably better than most of its neighbors in Southern Africa in the face of recent drought. Localized food shortages did occur but domestic stocks and food distribution programs prevented major malnutrition problems. Thousands of people entered Zimbabwe from Mozambique, fleeing hunger problems there. Last year, it was anticipated that food import and aid requirements would be very high. However, late rains meant better-than-expected corn harvests in the communal (peasant) sector and reduced import needs. At the same time, output of the two leading export crops, tobacco and cotton, was excellent, the latter at record levels. Both are quite drought resistant. Coupled with higher mineral exports, foreign exchange earnings strengthened in 1984.

Depending on the final outturn of corn, Zimbabwe will be able to export over 500,000 tons of corn while rebuilding stocks. An abundance of water has permitted record plantings of wheat, an irrigated crop harvested later in the year. This probable record crop will reduce or eliminate the need for wheat imports in 1986.

Zimbabwe basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	2,047	246	7	1,705	300	273	Corn	46.6
1981/82	3,234	295	(289)	1,557	350	250	Wheat	8.6
1982/83	2,246	1,333	(465)	1,570	350	245	Sorghum	2.6
1983/84	1,302	1,194	(171)	1,782	300	257	Millet	6.2
1984/85	1,798	243	431	1,634	310	229	Total	63.9
1985/86	3,370	528	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	2,750	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Zimbabwe

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
			1,000 tons			
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	3,370	2,481	2,606	(889)	(764)	NA
1986/87	2,750	2,204	2,581	(546)	(169)	NA

Financial indicators for Zimbabwe, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
				Million dollars		Percent
1980	1,444	1,338	44	214	1,400	
1981	1,450	1,534	73	170	1,377	
1982	1,309	1,446	148	140	1,161	
1983	1,137	1,031	435	75	702	
1984	1,178	1,099	331	45	847	
1985	1,200	1,150	173	63	993	0
1986	1,220	1,200	176	63	1,006	0

Additional food needs to support consumption for Zimbabwe, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	: 59	11	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: 62	12	0	0	0	0
	:					
Stock adjustment	:					
1985/86	: NA	NA	355	71	355	71
1986/87	: NA	NA	239	46	239	46
	:					
Total	:					
1985/86	: NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: NA	NA	0	0	8	3
	:					

The Middle East

Countries requiring additional food in the Middle East are Lebanon, North Yemen, and South Yemen. The region's status quo import needs for 1985/86 are forecast at 2.4 million tons, while nutrition-based needs are estimated at 2.2 million tons. Additional food needs are calculated at one-third of total import; 775,000 tons under status quo and 607,000 tons under nutrition based scenarios.

Lebanon's foreign exchange reserves declined precipitously in 1984 to an estimated \$672 million in the wake of the Israeli invasion of 1982 and the subsequent reigniting of the civil war. Its grain production, never large, covers only 5 percent of consumption, and its 1985/86 commercial grain import capacity, at 64,000 tons, will cover less than 15 percent of import needs. In North Yemen, grain output recovered from the disastrous 1983/84 crop; the 1984/85 crop is estimated at 770,000 tons. The country's commercial import capacity is estimated at 533,000 tons--enough to cover nutritionally based requirements. In South Yemen, sales of petroleum products should give the country sufficient foreign exchange to cover two-thirds of 1985 and 1986 needs. However, in both countries, the contraction of petroleum revenues in surrounding countries portends reduced foreign worker remittances that could adversely affect the countries commercial import capacities.

Middle East basic food data

Country/Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
		<u>1,000 tons</u>		<u>Thousand</u>	<u>Kilos</u>
Major cereals					
1980/81	: 993	273	1,071	9,869	216
1981/82	: 943	202	1,276	10,042	215
1982/83	: 874	257	1,378	10,224	221
1983/84	: 509	248	1,428	10,420	204
1984/85	: 896	61	1,598	10,643	229
1985/86	: 917	123	--	10,898	--
1986/87	: 941	--	--	11,160	--

Middle East cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,407	2,238	714	129	551	98
1986/87	2,510	2,295	767	133	557	96
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	61	13	61	13
1986/87			42	8	42	8
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	775	141	607	110
1986/87			809	142	594	104

LEBANON

Lebanon requires an estimated 579,000 tons of grain imports in 1985/86 to maintain status quo consumption levels; nutritionally based import requirements are estimated at 522,000 tons. Reliable economic and financial statistics have been hard to find since the 1975 civil war; the Israeli invasion of 1982 and subsequent occupation of the southern portion of the nation have compounded the difficulty of obtaining economic intelligence. All sources agree, however, that the Lebanese economic situation is deteriorating rapidly. Capital has fled Beirut's banking center and the government has been forced to borrow at very unfavorable rates to continue functioning. International sources place the cost of reconstruction at over \$17 billion. Because of these factors, the estimates of Lebanese commercial grain import capacity are quite low--64,000 tons--covering less than 15 percent of Lebanon's import requirements. This gives an additional status quo food aid need of 515,000 tons.

Domestic grain production has declined because of fighting in the Bekaa valley, and the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon has inhibited the marketing of grains and produce to the population centers.

Lebanon basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	: 1979-81	
Commodity/year	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports:	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:----- 1,000 tons -----	:	:	:	: Kilos	:	: Percent
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 34	103	482	407	170	218	:Wheat	37.8
1981/82	: 29	42	548	344	181	200	:Rice	3.2
1982/83	: 23	94	559	418	198	236	:Corn	0.3
1983/84	: 23	60	587	429	210	246	:Barley	.0
1984/85	: 25	31	590	360	200	215	: Total	41.4
1985/86	: 28	86	--	--	--	--	:	:
1986/87	: 28	--	--	--	--	--	:	:

Import requirements for Lebanon

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements	
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based Maximum
Cereal equivalent	:			----- 1,000 tons -----		
1985/86	:	28	607	550	579	522 667
1986/87	:	28	642	559	614	531 650

Financial indicators for Lebanon, actual and projected

Year	: Exports : and other : credits	: Imports : and other : debits	: Debt : service :	: International : reserves	: Foreign exchange available : Total	: Share to major : food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	3,851	3,184	12	1,588	3,839	5
1981	3,711	3,022	49	1,516	3,662	5
1982	3,269	3,909	59	2,608	3,210	5
1983	2,372	2,780	50	1,903	2,322	5
1984	1,940	2,600	49	672	1,891	
1985	1,620	3,500	50	672	337	5
1986	2,190	4,600	21	672	338	5

Additional food needs to support consumption for Lebanon, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity : Quantity	: Value	: Status quo : Quantity	: Value	: Nutrition-based : Quantity	: Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	64	11	515	84	458	75
1986/87	66	11	548	87	465	74
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	5	1	5	1
1986/87			2	0	2	0
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	520	85	463	76
1986/87			550	87	466	74

NORTH YEMEN

North Yemen's status quo cereal import requirements are assessed at 649,000 tons for 1985/86, while nutrition-based requirements are assessed at 525,000 tons. Unusually large grain purchases and aid shipments since 1983 account for the difference between status quo and nutritional requirements. Malnutrition persists in isolated rural areas. North Yemen's commercial import capacity is estimated at 530,000 tons—enough to cover nutritional-based requirements. However, a further decline in world oil prices could stimulate an economic contraction in the OPEC nations of the Persian Gulf, which could adversely affect Yemen's commercial import capacity, as the nation relies on remittances of its citizens working in the region.

North Yemen basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	1,000 tons					kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	845	145	376	1,216	45	238	Wheat	15.0
1981/82	812	105	512	1,261	45	240	Rice	0.5
1982/83	759	123	573	1,268	45	235	Corn	4.4
1983/84	390	142	608	1,113	27	199	Sorghum	44.9
1984/85	770	0	761	1,454	70	259	Barley	1.4
1985/86	781	7	--	--	--	--	Total	66.2
1986/87	800	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for North Yemen

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements	
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-
		quo	based	quo	based
					Maximum
	1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent					
1985/86	781	1,430	1,306	649	525
1986/87	800	1,487	1,343	687	543

Financial indicators for North Yemen, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	Million dollars					Percent
1980	13	2,253	18	1,283	(5)	
1981	10	2,128	59	962	(49)	
1982	5	2,356	67	554	(62)	
1983	10	2,216	85	366	(75)	NA
1984	8	2,221	141	237	(133)	
1985	8	2,265	158	237	(451)	
1986	7	2,350	168	237	(482)	

Additional food needs to support consumption for North Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent Consumption						
1985/86	530	108	119	24	0	0
1986/87	548	108	139	27	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	48	10	48	10
1986/87			35	7	35	7
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	167	34	43	9
1986/87			174	34	30	6

SOUTH YEMEN

South Yemen's cereal import requirements are estimated at 262,000 tons on a status quo basis and 274,000 tons on a nutritional basis. Sales of petroleum products should give South Yemen the foreign exchange to cover 181,000 tons of grain—primarily wheat—in 1985. Australia, the major supplier, exported 175,110 tons in 1984 and will likely cover most of South Yemen's needs in 1985 and 1986. Imports of Thai rice will likely constitute the balance of South Yemen's food grain imports. Average per capita grain availabilities are slightly below FAO minimums, with malnutrition concentrated in marginal rural areas.

South Yemen basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		1,000 tons				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	114	25	213	286	11	155	:Wheat	30.7
1981/82	102	55	216	320	13	169	:Rice	11.9
1982/83	92	40	246	319	13	164	:Corn	2.6
1983/84	96	46	233	331	14	165	:Sorghum	0.4
1984/85	101	30	247	334	14	162	:Millet	12.8
1985/86	108	30	--	--	--	--	:Barley	.0
1986/87	113	--	--	--	--	--	: Total	58.3

Import requirements for South Yemen

Commodity/year	:	Production	: Total use		: Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		: 1,000 tons				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	108	370	382	262	274	285
1986/87	:	113	380	393	267	280	291

Financial indicators for South Yemen, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	: Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	: Million dollars					Percent
1980	:		598	14	1,283	166	53
1981	:	190	720	37	962	153	68
1982	:	191	776	35	554	156	66
1983	:	182	768	46	366	136	59
1984	:	181	790	58	237	123	
1985	:	183	781	252	237	(374)	NA
1986	:	184	810	117	237	(258)	NA

Additional food needs to support consumption for South Yemen, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	: Commercial import capacity		: Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		: 1,000 tons	Million \$: 1,000 tons	Million \$: 1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	181	46	80	20	93	23
1986/87	:	187	46	79	19	92	22
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:	NA	NA	8	2	8	2
1986/87	:			5	1	5	1
Total	:	NA	NA				
1985/86	:			88	22	101	25
1986/87	:			85	21	98	24

Asia

South Asia

After increasing more than 17 percent in 1983/84, because of record-shattering harvests in India, as well as record harvests elsewhere in the region, aggregate cereal production fell about 1 percent in South Asia in 1984/85. Most South Asian countries had near-record harvests, except Pakistan, where dry winter weather reduced wheat output 12 percent. Total cereal imports fell more than 25 percent to about 5.1 million tons, with increased imports by Pakistan and Bangladesh more than offset by India's termination of imports because of the accumulation of surplus stocks. While India's food grain stocks rose to a record in 1984/85, stocks fell in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and in Bangladesh they remained significantly below food security needs.

Production of pulses reached a record in 1984/85, based on record harvests in Pakistan and India. Despite increased per capita supplies, availabilities of this key source of protein continued to be below levels achieved a decade earlier. Record output of oilseeds and edible oils in the subregion led to a decline in imports by India and Pakistan in 1984/85.

Assuming an average 1985 monsoon, cereal production is projected to rise about 2 percent in 1985/86. Larger gains in cereal output are likely to be prevented by dry winter weather over northern India and Pakistan that is expected to result in another poor wheat crop in Pakistan and little growth in Indian production in 1985. The same dry winter weather is also expected to affect pulse production in India and Pakistan. Output of oilseeds and edible oils is projected to rise only marginally in 1985/86, after relatively large gains in 1984/85.

Status quo cereal import requirements for the subregion in 1985/86 are estimated at 5.1 million tons, with Bangladesh and Pakistan accounting for the bulk of the total. Nutrition-based estimates, reflecting substantial nutritional gaps in each country in the region, but particularly in Bangladesh and Nepal, place 1985/86 import needs at 12.4 million tons. Pulse import requirements, confined to India, are estimated at 197,000 tons according to the status quo approach and 230,000 tons according to the nutrition-based approach. However, these relatively low estimates reflect a long-term trend of declining per capita supplies and likely mask a significantly larger deficit of this important protein source in Pakistani and Indian diets. Status quo estimates place edible oil import requirements at about 1.9 million tons and probably more accurately reflect the increasing importance of edible oils in diets in India and Pakistan than do the lower nutrition-based estimates.

The balance of payments position of most countries in the region is expected to remain very tight in 1985/86. Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka's ability to import food commercially is likely to be particularly constrained by little or no growth in export earnings, declining worker remittances, and rising debt service obligations, while Nepal's earnings of foreign exchange will remain negligible.

Additional food needs to support status quo cereal consumption in South Asia are estimated at about 3.4 million tons for 1985/86, with Bangladesh and Pakistan accounting for most of the total. India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka are estimated to have no status quo needs. Pakistan's additional cereal needs consist entirely of wheat, while Bangladesh is estimated to require both rice and wheat. Nutrition-based estimates place the subregion's 1985/86 additional cereal needs at 7.3 million tons, with Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan showing the most severe gaps. Status quo estimates, which are judged to be more appropriate measures in the case of edible oils, indicate that Pakistan and Bangladesh have 1985/86 edible oil needs totaling about 280,000 tons. Status quo estimates indicate no pulse needs in either India or Pakistan, while nutrition-based estimates indicate relatively small pulse needs in India, but these estimates may understate actual needs significantly.

Projections for 1986/87 indicate that status quo import requirements and additional food needs will drop to about 3.6 million tons and 2.5 million tons respectively, primarily because of an expected recovery in Pakistan's wheat production. Nutrition-based cereal import and additional food needs are also projected to fall to about 9.9 million tons and 5.7 million tons, respectively. While subregional status quo edible oil import requirements are projected to rise marginally in 1986/87, additional needs are expected to fall sharply to about 35,000 tons as Pakistan is able to divert its available foreign exchange away from wheat imports. Pulse import and additional needs are projected at zero in 1986/87, but actual needs may be significantly higher.

South Asia basic food data

	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	: -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 151,869	19,852	499	906,091	170
1981/82	: 159,941	17,919	3,080	926,031	174
1982/83	: 151,691	19,792	5,614	947,382	164
1983/84	: 178,103	21,937	5,407	969,559	182
1984/85	: 176,278	28,797	3,173	991,718	179
1985/86	: 179,262	30,403	--	1,013,491	--
1986/87	: 186,612	--	--	1,035,681	--
	:	:	:	:	:

South Asia cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	178,167	191,768	3,414	712	7,337	1,548
1986/87	182,026	196,269	2,421	513	5,596	1,192
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	33	8	33	8
1986/87			684	128	684	128
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	3,412	713	7,343	1,551
1986/87			2,452	520	5,696	1,211

AFGHANISTAN

Information on agricultural production and food supplies in Afghanistan has been very limited since the Soviet incursion in 1979. Available estimates indicate that annual food grain production has stabilized at about 4.1 million tons since 1981/82. Annual food grain imports, primarily wheat, are also estimated to have remained stable at about 350,000 tons. With the departure of about 5 million refugees, per capita food grain availabilities appear to be sufficient for the remaining population. However, a resumption of population growth is expected to erode per capita supplies unless production increased. Limited available financial data indicate that the continued economic dislocations following the Soviet incursion have largely eroded Afghanistan's traditional trade surplus and its ability to finance imports.

Assuming continued stable food grain production in 1985/86, status quo estimates place import requirements at about 470,000 tons to maintain per capita consumption at the 1981-84 average. The nutrition-based estimate reflects more comfortable per capita supplies and suggests that smaller imports of about 170,000 tons are needed. With commercial import capacity projected to be limited to about 100,000 tons in 1985/86, additional food needs are estimated at 370,000 tons according to status quo estimates and 70,000 tons according to the nutrition-based estimates.

Agricultural production is projected to remain stable in 1986/87, assuming normal weather and no change in the level of economic disruption. With no increase in production, both status quo and nutrition-based import requirements and additional food needs are likely to increase.

Afghanistan basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	3,847	0	334	4,181	0	274	:Wheat	48.8
1981/82	4,109	0	368	4,477	0	306	:Rice	7.3
1982/83	4,119	0	352	4,471	0	315	:Corn	16.2
1983/84	4,092	0	365	4,457	0	314	: Total	72.3
1984/85	4,112	0	365	4,477	0	310	:	
1985/86	4,112	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	4,112	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals						
1985/86	4,112	4,582	4,282	470	170	621
1986/87	4,112	4,670	4,348	558	236	710

Financial indicators for Afghanistan, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt : Service	International : reserves	Foreign exchange available : Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	670	480	180	371	490	13
1981	694	541	66	274	628	4
1982	708	605	75	258	633	3
1983	654	580	91	214	563	6
1984	686	700	91	214	595	NA
1985	688	650	119	200	512	4
1986	690	650	124	200	509	4

Additional food needs to support consumption for Afghanistan

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	: 100	21	370	79	70	15
1986/87	: 103	21	455	94	133	27

BANGLADESH

Rice production in Bangladesh in 1984/85 matched the record 1983/84 crop, as losses incurred from summer floods were offset by a record winter harvest. The 1985/86 crop is expected to increase to 14.7 million tons, with the benefit of profitable market prices and steady input supplies. Wheat production is estimated to have increased 24 percent to a record 1.5 million tons in 1984/85, largely due to very favorable winter weather. Wheat output is expected to remain near that record next year, as profitable returns continue to buoy wheat cultivation. A continuation of recent trends in technology and prices indicates average annual growth in food grain production of 3.1 percent, with half the growth occurring in the winter rice and wheat crops. Vegetable oil production grew 7 percent in 1984/85 to 60,000 tons, boosted by a bumper mustard seed crop. Domestic edible oil production covered less than one-third of total demand and will likely continue to fall short of domestic requirements because current agricultural policy emphasizes food grain production.

Pessimistic initial estimates of the 1984/85 shortfall in rice production encouraged the Government to import a record 2.9 million tons of food grains in 1984/85, including a record 1.3 million tons of commercial purchases. Late season harvest success, coupled with large imports, boosted per capita consumption to about 192 kgs, the highest in 15 years. High world prices for vegetable oil and diversion of scarce foreign exchange to higher priority food grain imports reduced 1984/85 vegetable oil imports to 116,000 tons, nearly 25 percent below the previous 3-year average.

For 1985/86, status quo cereal import requirements are calculated at 2.5 million tons, and additional imports of close to 400,000 tons would be necessary to achieve the Government's post-harvest stock target of 1.2 million tons. To achieve the FAO recommended minimum level of per capita caloric intake, about 5.1 million tons of cereal imports are estimated to be needed in 1985/86. Only about three-fifths of this volume could likely be absorbed by the public food distribution system (PFDS), the marketing channel for imported foods. There are significant status quo and nutrition-based deficits in both wheat and rice, suggesting that, despite some scope for substitution, both rice and wheat imports will be needed. The wide gap between the two import need estimates reflects the large and persistent nutritional deficit in Bangladesh. The status quo estimate supports per capita cereal consumption at only 86 percent of what is required to achieve the FAO recommended minimum diet. Status quo vegetable oil import needs are estimated at 156,000 tons in 1985/86, compared with actual imports of only 116,000 tons in 1984/85. To achieve the FAO recommended minimum diet, 139,000 tons of vegetable oil imports would be needed in 1985/86. Imported vegetable oil, like imported food grain, is distributed through the PFDS, which could easily accommodate the volume required to close the gap between current consumption and nutrition-based requirements.

Despite slowed growth in total food grain production in 1984/85, Bangladesh's ability to commercially import food did not deteriorate. Strong jute exports and expansion in the nonagricultural sector boosted real GDP growth to 4.5 percent. However, Bangladesh's balance of payments remains burdened by a massive structural trade deficit and heavy dependence on foreign aid. Export earnings cover only about one-third of the import bill. Increases in exports are expected to offset declines in worker remittances in 1985/86 and 1986/87, but Bangladesh will undoubtedly struggle to finance the imports necessary to sustain 4-5 percent annual growth in real GDP.

Food aid continues to be critical in allowing Bangladesh to manage its balance of payments, stabilize domestic food grain prices, and improve its food security. Approximately 1.6 million tons (or 57 percent) of Bangladesh's 1984/85 cereal requirements were satisfied by concessional sources. To support status quo import needs in 1985/86, about 2.0 million tons of wheat and rice and 51,000 tons of edible oils would have to be provided on concessional terms. An additional 400,000 tons of cereals would be needed to allow the Government to build food security stocks to the 1.2-million-ton target. Additional food needs to close the nutritional gap in 1985/86 amount to an estimated 4.7 million tons of wheat and rice and 34,000 tons of edible oils, but only about 3.1 million tons of additional cereals could likely be absorbed by the PFDS.

Bangladesh basic food data

Import requirements for Bangladesh

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	16,200	18,657	21,323	2,457	5,124	3,583
1986/87	:	16,700	19,120	21,861	2,420	5,162	3,563
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	61	217	200	156	139	193
1986/87	:	60	222	205	162	145	199
	:						

Financial indicators for Bangladesh, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	International:	Foreign exchange available	
		and other		service		Share to major	
		credits		:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	:	1,090	2,533	91	221	999	16
1981	:	1,051	2,572	87	157	964	18
1982	:	1,314	2,317	120	332	1,194	22
1983	:	1,374	2,402	168	500	1,206	20
1984	:	1,370	2,490	196	380	1,174	NA
	:						
1985	:	1,365	2,581	226	350	1,128	20
1986	:	1,380	2,675	243	350	1,113	20
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bangladesh, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	448	99	2,009	443	4,676	1,032
1986/87	457	98	1,962	419	4,704	1,004
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	7	2	7	2
1986/87			31	7	31	7
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	2,016	445	4,683	1,034
1986/87			1,993	426	4,735	1,011
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	104	90	51	44	34	30
1986/87	122	88	40	29	23	16
Total value						
1985/86	NA	188	NA	489	NA	1,063
1986/87		186		455		1,027
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	2,016	445	3,135	692
1986/87			1,993	426	3,106	663
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	NA	NA	51	44	34	30
1986/87			40	29	23	16
Total value						
1985/86	NA	NA	NA	489	NA	722
1986/87				455		679

INDIA

India's 1984/85 cereal harvests are expected to about match the record-shattering outturns of 1983/84. Consecutive excellent harvests have boosted per capita cereal supplies to the highest levels in recent years. Record government procurement, reduced demand for subsidized cereals through the public distribution system, and wheat and rice imports during 1981/82-1983/84 have resulted in record government cereal stocks that exceed the capacity of available storage facilities. Wheat stocks are currently well beyond target, but rice stocks are not yet completely rebuilt following droughts in 1979/80 and 1982/83. To reduce wheat stocks, the Government has initiated wheat exports, as well as measures to stimulate domestic consumption. Recent gains in the production of pulses, an important source of protein in the Indian diet, have helped improve per capita supplies after a long period of stagnating production. Edible oil production reached an estimated record of 3.6 million tons in 1984/85, causing 1985 imports to decline from 1984's record 1.7 million tons.

India's production outlook for 1985/86 depends heavily on the 1985 monsoon. Dry winter weather is expected to prevent large additional gains in wheat production and lead to a decline in pulse output, but average monsoon rainfall should lead to continued expansion of rice and coarse grains. Average rainfall should also result in continued expansion of oilseed area and production, in response to government promotion efforts and generally strong producer prices for oilseeds.

India's balance of payments position continues to improve gradually, partially as a result of adjustment programs implemented after the 1979/80 oil price shock. Import substitution efforts, particularly in the petroleum sector, have slowed import growth, and exports have responded gradually to promotion efforts and strengthening world demand. While continued gradual improvement is projected through 1986, the balance of payments is expected to remain very tight, with rising debt service obligations and slowed growth in worker remittances key sources of concern.

With record stocks and projected production and commercial import capacity, India has no cereal import requirements or additional food needs for 1985/86 according to status quo estimates. Also, commercial import capacity is projected to be sufficient to cover all status quo pulse and edible oil import needs. Nutrition-based calculations also reflect the sharp improvement in domestic food supplies, with additional food needs of only about 128,000 tons of cereals and 130,000 tons of pulses required to meet the minimum per capita caloric intake level recommended by FAO. Because of the ample projected supplies of cereals and the long-term decline in per capita supplies of pulses, food aid might most usefully be provided in the form of pulses or other high-protein foods.

India basic food data

1/ Cereal stock data are for government stocks as of July 1.

Import requirements for India

[illegible]

Financial indicators for India, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	Share to major food imports
					Total	
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	7,948	11,321	1,059	7,204	6,889	13
1981	8,504	15,913	1,078	6,859	7,426	15
1982	8,739	15,240	1,078	4,461	7,661	13
1983	9,155	14,881	1,299	4,964	7,856	20
1984	9,394	15,007	1,732	5,847	7,662	NA
1985	10,300	15,900	1,966	6,000	8,569	16
1986	10,900	16,700	2,100	6,100	8,845	16

Additional food needs to support consumption for India, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,832	551	0	0	4/128	4/25
1986/87	3,024	569	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	128	25
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	1,017	772	1/0	1/0	0	0
1986/87	1,242	796	2/0	2/0	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	98	41	3/0	3/0	131	55
1986/87	107	42	0	0	0	0
Total value						
1985/86	NA	1,364	NA	0	NA	80
1986/87		1,408		0		0

1/ Surplus cereal import capacity offsets additional vegetable oil needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus cereal import capacity offsets additional pulse needs.

4/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

NEPAL

Cereal production declined about 2 percent in Nepal in 1984/85 because of dry weather in rice and wheat producing areas of the Terai (plains) region. With production remaining near the 1983/84 record, per capita cereal availability remained significantly higher than during 1977/78-1982/83, when stagnating production led to deterioration in per capita supplies. Nepal's food supply situation continues to be characterized by surplus availabilities in the Terai, where most food is produced, and food deficits in the hill regions, where production potential is limited. High transport costs and very low purchasing power are major constraints to improving food supplies for the hill population. Largely because of these constraints, Nepal is traditionally a small rice exporter.

Projections for 1985/86 call for a marginal increase in cereal production, but there is considerable uncertainty because of Nepal's variable monsoon climate. Status quo estimates indicate no import requirements in 1985/86 to support consumption, but about 9,000 tons of imports are needed for food security stocks. Nutrition-based estimates, reflecting an estimated 25-kilogram-gap between status quo per capita consumption and FAO recommended minimum nutritional requirements, place import needs at 542,000 tons. Only 100,000-150,000 tons of cereal imports are considered feasible because of the limited capacity to move imports overland to Nepal, and to distribute them within the country.

Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Most trade is conducted in soft currencies with neighboring India and Tibet (China) and the capacity to earn foreign exchange to import food is negligible. Any food grain imports provided from other countries to help address Nepal's nutritional deficit would have to be provided on highly concessional terms and complemented by efforts to improve the capacity to distribute food in hill areas. Preliminary projections for 1986/87, assuming average weather, indicate small cereal import and additional food needs to support status quo consumption, and a widening nutritional gap.

Nepal basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	1979-81	
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos			Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	: 2,861	0	(26)	2,835	0	189	:Wheat	10.9
1981/82	: 2,983	0	(42)	2,941	0	191	:Rice	49.5
1982/83	: 2,595	0	83	2,678	0	170	:Corn	19.6
1983/84	: 3,231	0	(20)	3,161	0	195	: Total	80.0
1984/85	: 3,174	50	(50)	3,174	0	191	:	
1985/86	: 3,200	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	: 3,250	--	--	--	--	--	:	
	:						:	

Import requirements for Nepal

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	3,200	3,179	3,742	(21)	542	125
1986/87	:	3,250	3,259	3,830	9	580	125

Financial indicators for Nepal, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
				service	International:	Share to major	
					reserves	Total	food imports
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	:	96	300	2	212	94	7
1981	:	134	370	6	196	128	7
1982	:	116	382	9	231	107	4
1983	:	82	449	16	161	66	21
1984	:	100	399	18	132	82	NA
	:						
1985	:	113	440	20	130	25	11
1986	:	126	471	23	125	16	11

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nepal, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$: 1,000 tons	: Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	: 8	: 2	: 0	: 0	: 534	: 123
1986/87	: 5	: 1	: 3	: 1	: 575	: 128
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 17	: 4	: 17	: 4
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total						
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 9	: 2	: 551	: 127
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 4	: 1	: 575	: 129
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 9	: 2	: 117	: 27
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 4	: 1	: 120	: 27

PAKISTAN

Pakistan has been a net cereal exporter since 1979/80, as gains in wheat production have led to the emergence of small wheat exports to supplement large traditional exports of rice. During 1984/85, however, unusually dry winter weather reduced wheat production by 12 percent and aggregate cereal production by about 8 percent. To meet domestic demand, about 500,000 tons of wheat were imported commercially for distribution through ration shops in urban areas and to maintain adequate stocks. In addition, Pakistan continued to receive annual shipments of wheat, estimated at more than 360,000 tons in 1984/85, through the World Food Program to help feed the 3-4 million Afghan refugees living in the country. Vegetable oil output increased sharply in 1984/85 because of a rebound in cottonseed production, but domestic production still accounted for less than one-third of requirements. As a result, Pakistan remained one of the world's largest importers of edible oils. Further gains in pulse production led to improved per capita supplies.

In 1985/86, Pakistan's wheat crop is expected to decline again because of abnormally hot, dry weather and lack of water in the irrigation system. Production is forecast at about 11 million tons, only marginally above the poor 1984/85 crop. Assuming normal monsoon rainfall, some gains are projected in rice and corn production. A small decline is projected in vegetable oil production following the large gain in 1984/85. Dry winter weather is expected to prevent any further growth in pulse production in 1985/86.

Pakistan's balance of payments deteriorated in 1983/84 as the trade and current account deficits widened and foreign reserves fell. A key source of that deterioration was a decline in worker remittances, a major source of revenue. Little improvement is expected in Pakistan's balance of payments through 1986. Weak prices for cotton and rice exports and stagnating worker remittances are likely to widen the current account deficit, pressure foreign reserves, and lead to increased debt service obligations.

Pakistan's 1985/86 wheat import requirements to support status quo consumption are estimated at about 1.6 million tons. About 100,000 tons of this requirement can be covered by drawing down stocks without jeopardizing Pakistan's food security position, leaving about 1.5 million tons of wheat import needs. Nutrition-based estimates, reflecting an estimated 13-kilogram-gap between status quo consumption and recommended minimum nutritional requirements, place 1985/86 cereal import needs at about 2.5 million tons. Primarily because of recent production gains, no pulse imports are estimated to be needed in 1985/86, unless dry winter weather damages the pulse crop more than currently estimated. The status quo estimate places 1985/86 edible oil import needs at about 700,000 tons and is probably more reliable than the lower nutrition-based estimate that does not account for the increasing importance of edible oils in the Pakistani diet.

Commercial import capacity in 1985/86 is projected to be sufficient to cover only about 580,000 tons of the estimated 1.5 million tons of wheat imports required to meet status quo needs, indicating about 950,000 tons of wheat will be required from noncommercial sources. About 1.8 million tons of additional wheat imports would be needed to close the nutritional gap. Additional status quo edible oil needs are estimated at nearly 260,000 tons in 1985/86, while no additional pulse needs are estimated.

Preliminary projections for 1986/87, assuming average weather, call for a strong recovery in wheat production and a sharp drop in cereal import requirements. Status quo estimates indicate only small additional needs in the form of edible oils, while nutrition-based estimates indicate about 250,000 tons of additional wheat needs.

Pakistan basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	14,926	1,248	(843)	13,997	130	166	:Wheat	47.2
1981/82	15,833	1,204	(494)	14,394	130	164	:Rice	10.5
1982/83	15,754	2,019	(654)	14,646	130	162	:Corn	3.3
1983/84	16,766	2,343	(984)	15,203	130	163	:Pulses	2.2
1984/85	15,417	2,792	(57)	15,510	130	162	:Vegetable	
1985/86	15,550	2,512					: oils	7.7
1986/87	17,850	2,512					: Total	70.9
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	223	85	532	768	0	9		
1981/82	238	72	613	863	0	10		
1982/83	254	60	605	854	0	9		
1983/84	188	65	724	897	0	10		
1984/85	272	80	671	958	0	10		
1985/86	263	65	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	290	--	--	--	--	--		
Pulses								
1980/81	526	0	0	496	30	6		
1981/82	481	0	0	431	50	5		
1982/83	703	0	0	651	52	8		
1983/84	733	0	0	683	50	8		
1984/85	760	0	0	710	50	8		
1985/86	760	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	780	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Pakistan

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements 1/		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition--	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	-----1,000 tons-----					
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	15,550	16,130	17,329	1,614	2,509	2,056
1986/87	17,850	16,556	17,922	(275)	783	171
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	263	956	740	693	499	740
1986/87	290	981	762	691	494	739
Pulses						
1985/86	760	714	740	(46)	(20)	20
1986/87	780	732	759	(48)	(21)	21

1/ Cereal equivalent import requirements and import maximums are net of traditional rice exports.

Financial indicators for Pakistan, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	:	Debt	:	:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	Imports	service	:	International:	: Share to major
	:	credits	:	:	:	:	reserves	: Total : food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					-----	Percent
1980	:	4,832	:	4,857	693	:	748	4,139 7
1981	:	5,840	:	5,563	743	:	1,058	5,097 7
1982	:	5,478	:	5,769	791	:	762	4,687 10
1983	:	6,486	:	5,616	879	:	1,848	5,607 8
1984	:	6,438	:	6,002	1,021	:	1,640	5,417 NA
	:		:			:		
1985	:	6,550	:	6,600	1,150	:	1,600	5,474 8
1986	:	6,800	:	7,145	1,250	:	1,400	5,297 8
	:		:			:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Pakistan, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	346	63	1/1,035	189	3/1,929	3/352
1986/87	346	61	0	0	4/187	4/33
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	(96)	(17)	(96)	(17)
1986/87			68	2	68	12
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	939	172	1,833	335
1986/87			0	0	252	45
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	436	306	256	180	2	1
1986/87	500	296	2/18	2/11	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	80	43	0	0	0	0
1986/87	82	41	0	0	0	0
Total value						
1985/86	NA	412	NA	352	NA	336
1986/87		398		11		45
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	939	172	1,711	313
1986/87			0	0	252	45
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	NA	NA	256	180	2	1
1986/87			18	11	0	0
Pulses						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total value						
1985/86	NA	NA	NA	352	NA	314
1986/87				11		45

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

2/ Surplus cereal and pulse import capacities offset some additional vegetable oil needs.

3/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

4/ Surplus pulse and vegetable oil import capacities offset some additional cereal needs.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka has gradually reduced its rice import requirements because of increased rice production. Improved domestic rice supplies have also contributed to slowed growth in imports of wheat, which is not grown domestically. However, Sri Lanka remains dependent on imports for about 30 percent of its cereal supplies. Rice output remains susceptible to the vagaries of weather, and during 1984/85, production dropped about 3 percent because of unusually heavy flooding during the main rice harvest. Despite the setback, cereal imports fell and per capita availabilities increased, as withdrawals from rice stocks were more than offsetting. In 1984/85, edible oil production recovered sharply from the effects of dry weather in 1983, leading to a rise in both exports and domestic consumption of coconut oil.

Assuming more normal weather, rice production is projected to recover and resume its upward trend in 1985/86. Widespread rains have, so far, been very beneficial. Coconut oil production is also projected to increase in 1985/86.

During 1984, Sri Lanka's balance of payments improved slightly as higher export prices for tea and rubber helped narrow the trade deficit. Foreign reserves rose despite a 30-percent increase in debt service obligations. The balance of payments is projected to remain tight in 1985 and 1986. Continued strong tea prices and a recovery in coconut oil exports should buoy export earnings, but the trade deficit is projected to widen, and debt service to increase, as the Government tries to sustain needed capital goods imports.

Status quo estimates set cereal import requirements at 631,000 tons, primarily wheat, for 1985/86. Because status quo per capita consumption is near that required to achieve the FAO recommended minimum daily caloric intake, nutrition-based import requirements are only slightly higher at 665,000 tons. An additional 27,000 tons of imports may be needed to build food security stocks. With continued recovery in coconut oil production, no edible oil import requirements are estimated for 1985/86. With these supply projections, commercial import capacity is estimated to be sufficient to cover all status quo and nutrition-based import requirements in 1985/86. However, poor weather or a setback in exports in 1985 could change this outlook significantly.

The outlook for 1986/87 is mostly dependent on weather. With average weather, additional gains in rice production are projected to continue to hold both status quo and nutrition-based cereal import requirements at a level that can be sustained with available commercial import capacity.

Sri Lanka basic food data

Commodity/year								1979-81	
	Actual or	Begin-				Per		Commodity:	Share
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita		coverage	of diet
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use			
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent	
Major cereals									
1980/81	1,450	254	692	2,198	0	146	:Wheat	13.8	
1981/82	1,469	198	663	2,142	0	139	:Rice	42.0	
1982/83	1,466	188	789	2,226	0	142	:Cassava	3.0	
1983/84	1,688	217	728	2,317	0	145	:Vegetable		
1984/85	1,640	316	640	2,365	0	146	: oils	3.5	
1985/86	1,700	231	--	--	--	--	: Total	62.3	
1986/87	1,750	--	--	--	--	--			
Roots									
1980/81	334	0	0	334	0	22			
1981/82	440	0	0	440	0	29			
1982/83	638	0	0	638	0	41			
1983/84	738	0	0	738	0	46			
1984/85	750	0	0	750	0	46			
1985/86	750	0	--	--	--	--			
1986/87	750	--	--	--	--	--			
Vegetable oils									
1980/81	78	0	(5)	73	0	5			
1981/82	103	0	(35)	68	0	4			
1982/83	83	0	(25)	58	0	4			
1983/84	37	0	(1)	36	0	2			
1984/85	89	0	(22)	67	0	4			
1985/86	92	0	--	--	--	--			
1986/87	94	--	--	--	--	--			

Import requirements for Sri Lanka

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Cereals	:						
1985/86	:	1,700	2,363	2,414	663	714	899
1986/87	:	1,750	2,405	2,458	655	708	891
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	750	668	625	(82)	(125)	14
1986/87	:	750	680	632	(70)	(118)	28
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	1,994	2,625	2,659	631	665	904
1986/87	:	2,044	2,671	2,706	627	662	902
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	92	60	79	(32)	(13)	(19)
1986/87	:	94	61	80	(33)	(14)	(20)
	:						

Financial indicators for Sri Lanka, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt		Foreign exchange available	
				service	International:	Share to major	
					reserves	Total	food imports
	:			----- Million dollars -----			Percent
1980	:	1,062	1,845	82	246	980	18
1981	:	1,062	1,694	93	327	969	18
1982	:	1,014	1,794	137	351	877	13
1983	:	937	1,712	154	297	783	16
1984	:	1,326	2,038	201	408	1,125	NA
	:						
1985	:	1,379	2,207	224	458	1,191	16
1986	:	1,561	2,424	248	508	1,358	16
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Sri Lanka, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status-quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	: 779	139	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: 918	158	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment	:					
1985/86	: NA	NA	27	5	27	5
1986/87	: NA	NA	25	4	25	4
Total	:					
1985/86	: NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	:					
1985/86	: 1	1	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: 2	1	0	0	0	0
Total value	:					
1985/86	: NA	140	NA	0	NA	0
1986/87	: NA	159	NA	0	NA	0

Southeast Asia

Total cereal production in the subregion increased about 3.8 percent in 1984/85. However, most of the increase stemmed from a record rice harvest in Indonesia that more than offset significant weather-induced declines in Kampuchea and Vietnam and a marginal increase in the Philippines. Similarly, the decline in net cereal imports to about 4.4 million tons in 1984/85 was the result of a sharp drop in Indonesian rice imports, which more than offset larger wheat and rice imports by all other countries in the subregion. Production of roots and tubers, primarily cassava, rebounded about 24 percent due to a record Indonesian harvest. The subregion's production and exports of edible oils dropped in 1984/85 because of severe drought and weather damage to the Philippine coconut crop.

Assuming average weather, cereal production is projected to rise about 3.1 percent in 1985/86, with more moderate growth in Indonesian production, and recovery to record or near-record harvests elsewhere in the subregion. Root and tuber production is projected to rise moderately in both Indonesia and the Philippines and average weather is projected to lead to a strong recovery in Philippine coconut oil production. However, because of the vulnerability of agricultural production to poor weather, particularly in Indochina, a poor 1985 monsoon could significantly alter these forecasts. The Philippine farm production outlook is particularly unclear because of uncertainty about the Government's financial position and its ability to provide needed production inputs.

According to status quo estimates, the subregion's cereal equivalent import needs are projected to fall to about 2.6 million tons in 1985/86, with the Philippines, Vietnam, and Kampuchea accounting for all of the total. Nutrition-based estimates place import requirements at about 3.5 million tons, with the Philippines, Vietnam, and Kampuchea again accounting for all of the total, and with Kampuchea having the most severe nutritional gap. Indonesia and Laos are projected to have no import requirements to meet either status quo or nutritional-based consumption levels.

Except in Indonesia, where a recovery in export earnings is expected to lead to an increased trade surplus, the balance of payments positions of most countries are projected to remain very tight in 1985/86. The Philippines' capacity to import food commercially is likely to be severely limited by low foreign reserves and high debt service obligations, even if current debt rescheduling negotiations are successful. Current financial data on the Indochina countries are limited, but there is little basis for projecting significant improvement in their capacity to import food commercially in 1985/86.

According to both status quo and nutrition-based estimates, only Kampuchea and the Philippines are projected to require additional cereal in 1985/86, with status quo needs totaling nearly 750,000 tons and nutrition-based needs totaling about 1.5 million. Indonesia and Laos are estimated to have no import requirements or additional food needs, and Vietnam's commercial import capacity is projected to be adequate to cover all of its import requirements.

Southeast Asia basic food data

Southeast Asia cereal use, additional needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

177

INDONESIA

Indonesian rice production rose 7.6 percent in 1984/85 and output of the major secondary food crops—corn, cassava, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, and peanuts also rose. Government (BULOG) rice stocks reached a record 3.0 million tons in 1984 and totaled 2.8 million tons at year's end. Large stocks, coupled with another bumper rice crop expected in 1985/86, will continue to strain the warehousing and financial resources of BULOG. Rice exports are not considered to be a practical solution, due to high BULOG procurement costs. Imports of wheat, at 1.44 million tons, and rice, 387,000 tons, constituted 5.0 percent of grain equivalent total use in 1984/85, down from 8.6 percent in 1983/84.

Although the Indonesian economy remains highly dependent on world petroleum prices, austerity measures implemented since 1981 have caused its international reserves to trend higher. Donor food aid has decreased in recent years as Indonesia's economic and agricultural situation has improved. U.S. P.L. 480, Title I assistance in fiscal 1984/85 is limited to approximately 250,000 tons of wheat valued at \$40 million. In addition, P.L. 480 Title II grants for emergencies and ongoing programs in 1984/85 total about \$5.4 million. Another \$2.4 million is provided through the World Food Program.

To maintain per capita availability at levels consistent with either status quo or nutrition-based levels will require no cereal imports or additional food in 1985/86. Large stocks of rice and wheat and good prospects for the 1985/86 main-season rice harvest indicate nutritional self-sufficiency in 1986/87. It is likely that only a severe drought late in 1985/86, or in 1986/87, could alter this prospect.

Indonesia basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	24,154	1,012	3,519	25,607	1,045	181	Wheat	2.6
1981/82	26,795	2,033	1,867	27,088	1,121	187	Rice	58.5
1982/83	26,072	2,486	2,010	27,355	1,208	185	Corn	6.9
1983/84	29,101	2,005	2,921	30,615	1,439	204	Cassava	6.6
1984/85	31,025	1,973	1,716	30,019	1,557	197	Coconut oil	3.1
1985/86	31,800	3,138	--	--	--	--	Palm oil	1.6
1986/87	33,000	--	--	--	--	--	Palm kernel	0.3
							Total	79.6
Roots								
1980/81	13,726	0	(986)	12,440	300	86		
1981/82	13,301	0	(685)	12,356	260	84		
1982/83	12,988	0	(490)	12,298	200	81		
1983/84	11,651	0	(256)	11,155	240	73		
1984/85	14,700	0	(900)	13,520	280	86		
1985/86	15,000	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	15,000	--	--	--	--	--		
Vegetable oils								
1980/81	1,552	40	(172)	1,365	0	9		
1981/82	1,572	55	(262)	1,299	0	9		
1982/83	1,627	66	(354)	1,315	0	9		
1983/84	1,705	24	(210)	1,463	0	9		
1984/85	1,834	56	(353)	1,485	0	9		
1985/86	1,989	52	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	2,148	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Indonesia

Commodity/year		Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
			:	:	:	:	:
			<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>				
Major cereals							
1985/86	:	31,800	31,672	28,236	(128)	(3,564)	1,621
1986/87	:	33,000	32,291	28,824	(709)	(4,176)	1,074
Roots							
1985/86	:	15,000	13,243	13,206	(1,757)	(1,794)	(907)
1986/87	:	15,000	13,501	13,376	(1,449)	(1,624)	(632)
Cereal equivalent							
1985/86	:	37,485	36,691	33,241	(794)	(4,244)	439
1986/87	:	38,685	37,408	33,894	(1,277)	(4,791)	(20)
Vegetable oils							
1985/86	:	1,989	1,463	980	(526)	(1,009)	(450)
1986/87	:	2,148	1,491	1,003	(657)	(1,145)	(579)

Financial indicators for Indonesia, actual and projected

Year	:	:	:	Debt :	:	Foreign exchange available
:	:	Exports :	Imports :	service :	International:	: Share to major
:	:	:	:	:	reserves :	Total : food imports
:	:	<u>Million dollars</u>				<u>Percent</u>
1980	:	21,795	12,624	1,759	5,392	20,036 4
1981	:	23,348	16,542	2,074	5,014	21,274 2
1982	:	19,747	17,854	2,251	3,144	17,496 2
1983	:	18,689	17,726	2,555	3,718	16,134 5
1984	:	21,885	18,000	3,477	4,774	18,408 NA
1985	:	23,500	18,500	3,911	5,300	20,496 3
1986	:	24,500	19,000	3,881	5,700	21,808 3

Additional food needs to support consumption for Indonesia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,965	492	0	0	0	0
1986/87	3,263	524	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Vegetable oils						
1985/86	8	7	0	0	0	0
1986/87	10	7	0	0	0	0

KAMPUCHEA

Kampuchea's 1984/85 rice harvest dropped an estimated 18 percent from the near-record 1983/84 crop because of poor weather. Corn production probably remained near the 1983/84 level. Cereal imports, primarily rice and wheat, increased nearly 60 percent to about 135,000 tons, but per capita availability of cereals still fell about 13 percent to a level that corresponded with daily caloric food intake of only 85 percent of that needed to achieve the FAO recommended minimum diet. Political and economic disruptions, coupled with susceptibility to poor weather, continue to result in extreme variability in cereal production. In addition, available financial data suggest that Kampuchea's ability to compensate for production shortfalls with food imports is extremely limited.

Because of historical variability resulting from largely unpredictable factors, it is difficult to make accurate production projections. However, projections call for only modest gains in rice and corn production in 1985/86 and 1986/87. Cereal import requirements to support status quo consumption are estimated at about 187,000 tons in 1985/86. Import requirements to achieve the FAO recommended minimum in 1985/86 are estimated to be significantly higher at about 332,000 tons, reflecting the relatively poor nutritional status of the population. Assuming average weather and continued modest production gains, status quo and nutrition-based cereal import needs are projected to fall to about 155,000 tons and 309,000 tons, respectively, in 1986/87.

Kampuchea basic food data

Import requirements for Kampuchea

182

Financial indicators for Kampuchea, actual and projected

Year	: Exports	: Imports	: Debt : service	: International:	: <u>Foreign exchange available</u>	: Share to major
:	:	:	:	: reserves	: Total	: food imports
:	<u>----- Million dollars -----</u>					<u>Percent</u>
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**
1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**
1982	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**
1983	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**
1984	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**
1985	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**
1986	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**

Additional food needs to support consumption for Kampuchea, and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity :		Status quo :		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	51	17	136	32	281	71
1986/87	52	17	103	23	257	62
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	136	32	276	69
1986/87			103	23	246	59

LAOS

Rice production rebounded an estimated 20 percent to a record 780,000 tons in 1984/85, after poor weather resulted in an 8-percent decline in 1983/84. Record domestic supplies, coupled with imports that included 4,000 tons of rice donated by the United States, reportedly boosted per capita rice availability to the highest level in recent years during 1984/85. Additional, but more modest, gains in rice production are projected for 1985/86 and 1986/87 based on historical trends and assuming average weather. However, because rice production is highly vulnerable to poor weather, this outlook could change significantly.

It is estimated that no rice imports will be needed to meet either status quo or FAO recommended minimum consumption levels in 1985/86 or 1986/87. Should production fall significantly below current projections in either year, Laos' weak financial position would limit its ability to offset the shortfall with commercial imports. Commercial food grain import capacity is projected at only about 70,000 tons in 1985.

Laos basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or forecast production	Begin- ning stocks	Net imports	Nonfeed use	Feed use	Per capita total use	1979-81 Commodity: coverage	Share of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	684	0	50	734	0	212	Rice	71.9
1981/82	750	0	21	771	0	221	Total	71.9
1982/83	703	0	26	729	0	204		
1983/84	650	0	30	680	0	187		
1984/85	780	0	54	834	0	224		
1985/86	800	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	850	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Laos

Commodity/Year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		Status quo	Nutrition- based	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Maximum	
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Cereals							
1985/86	800	794	722	(6)	(78)	51	
1986/87	850	811	741	(39)	(109)	19	

Financial indicators for Laos, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available Total	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	31	130	3	18	28	31
1981	19	110	7	13	12	28
1982	40	132	7	8	33	11
1983	43	135	7	19	36	11
1984	36	98	17	20	19	NA
1985	41	110	23	18	22	17
1986	60	124	18	18	44	17

Additional food needs to support consumption for Laos

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	66	22	0	0	0	0
1986/87	136	44	0	0	0	0

THE PHILIPPINES

The 1984/85 rice and corn harvests benefited from expanded plantings, but expensive credit and higher input costs hindered significant strides in production. Output of roots was above the 1981/82-84/85 average; however, the lagged effect of the 1982/83 drought and typhoon damage in 1984 lowered coconut oil output to the lowest level since 1975. Despite gains in production and record imports in 1984/85, per capita cereal consumption is expected to fall, and stocks to rise, as the financial crisis weakens consumers' ability to maintain past consumption levels. The prevailing price discount of rice compared with wheat flour is pressuring on rice supplies and dampening demand for wheat products. Corn consumption is unchanged at 33 kilograms, matching the 1981/82-1984/85 average, as adequate supplies permit stock building.

Record production of the country's major staples, rice and corn, is projected in 1985/86. Assuming normal weather, recently proposed pricing and crop financing incentives are expected to boost area, while stronger farm prices and improved availability of inputs are expected to improve yields. With these projected gains, imports of 1.4 million tons will be needed to maintain status quo consumption in 1985/86. Status quo consumption is roughly 95 percent of the nutritionally recommended minimum; closing this gap would push import needs to an estimated 2.0 million tons. To rebuild stocks would require additional cereal imports estimated at more than 300,000 tons. Coconut oil production is projected to rebound strongly in 1985/86, assuming normal weather, and provide adequate supplies to meet both status quo and nutrition-based consumption requirements.

In response to the ongoing financial crisis, the Philippines has invoked several new policy measures, including a floating exchange rate, a 30-percent government budget cut, stringent limits on growth in the money supply, and broad tax and tariff reform. While these measures are expected to result in a more favorable trade balance in 1985 and 1986, the ability to import will continue to be significantly impaired by relatively weak export performance, rapidly rising debt service obligations, and low international reserves. Repayment obligations for the huge foreign debt, which totals over \$26 billion, will continue to severely limit import capacity, although almost-completed debt rescheduling negotiations are expected to lower the debt service payments significantly through 1986. U.S. credit guarantees, which were critical to sustaining food imports in 1984, have been extended for 1985.

For 1985/86, additional food needs are projected at about 370,000 tons of cereals to support status quo consumption and about 980,000 tons to achieve the FAO recommended minimum diet. An additional 300,000 tons of additional cereal would be required to boost food security stocks.

Projections for 1986/87 call for a 2.5 percent increase in cereal and root production, while coconut oil supplies should reach 1.2 million tons. With these supply projections, both status quo and nutrition-based cereal import requirements to support consumption are expected to rise marginally, while requirements for food security stock building fall to about 200,000 tons. Because the Philippines' financial situation is likely to remain fragile into 1986/87 and little improvement is likely in commercial import capacity, additional food needs are projected to remain at about the same level as in 1985/86.

Philippines basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity : Share : coverage : of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 8,130	1,879	1,054	7,273	2,015	189	:Rice 39.4
1981/82	: 8,560	1,775	1,132	7,577	2,120	192	:Corn 9.4
1982/83	: 8,151	1,770	1,320	7,489	2,199	187	:Wheat 5.4
1983/84	: 8,443	1,553	994	7,825	2,263	190	:Cassava 5.7
1984/85	: 8,556	902	1,530	7,755	2,175	182	:Coconut oil 3.3
1985/86	: 9,090	1,058	--	--	--	--	:Sweet potato 2.6
1986/87	: 9,320	--	--	--	--	--	: Total 65.7
Roots							
1980/81	: 3,325	0	0	3,325	0	68	: 68
1981/82	: 3,265	0	0	3,265	0	65	: 65
1982/83	: 3,027	0	0	3,027	0	58	: 58
1983/84	: 2,702	0	0	2,702	0	51	: 51
1984/85	: 3,050	0	0	3,050	0	56	: 56
1985/86	: 3,125	0	--	--	--	--	: --
1986/87	: 3,200	--	--	--	--	--	: --
Vegetable oils							
1980/81	: 1,072	90	(914)	182	0	4	: 4
1981/82	: 1,250	66	(1,047)	204	0	4	: 4
1982/83	: 1,246	65	(949)	292	0	6	: 6
1983/84	: 1,225	70	(1,020)	235	0	4	: 4
1984/85	: 866	40	(586)	235	0	4	: 4
1985/86	: 1,084	111	--	--	--	--	: --
1986/87	: 1,201	111	--	--	--	--	: --

Import requirements for Philippines

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements		
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		<u>-----l,000 tons -----</u>				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	9,090	10,481	10,821	1,391	1,731	2,479
1986/87	:	9,320	10,743	11,091	1,423	1,771	2,516
	:						
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	3,125	3,208	3,952	83	827	483
1986/87	:	3,200	3,288	4,051	88	851	498
	:						
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	10,234	11,656	12,268	1,422	2,034	2,656
1986/87	:	10,491	11,947	12,574	1,456	2,083	2,699
	:						
Vegetable oils	:						
1985/86	:	1,084	257	594	(827)	(490)	(769)
1986/87	:	1,201	263	645	(938)	(556)	(879)

Financial indicators for Philippines, actual and projected

Year	Exports	Imports	Debt service	International reserves	Foreign exchange available	Share to major food imports
	----- Million dollars -----				----- Percent -----	
1980	5,789	7,726	1,672	3,155	4,117	8
1981	5,722	7,946	2,168	2,573	3,554	9
1982	5,021	7,667	3,049	1,815	1,972	17
1983	5,005	7,490	2,904	1,075	2,101	16
1984	5,391	6,070	3,200	890	2,191	NA
1985	5,660	5,770	3,800	1,300	1,903	14
1986	6,230	5,940	4,400	1,400	1,936	14

Additional food needs to support consumption for Philippines, with stock adjustment

Commodity and year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	: 1,000 tons	Million \$: 1,000 tons	Million \$: 1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:	
Consumption	:		:		:	
1985/86	: 1,051	160	1/ 283	1/ 43	1/ 895	1/ 136
1986/87	: 1,106	163	1/ 257	1/ 38	1/ 884	1/ 130
Stock adjustment	:		:		:	
1985/86	: NA	NA	318	48	318	48
1986/87	: NA	NA	212	31	212	31
Total	:		:		:	
1985/86	: NA	NA	601	92	1,213	185
1986/87	: NA	NA	469	69	1,096	161
Vegetable oils	:		:		:	
1985/86	: 19	13	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: 23	14	0	0	0	0
Total value	:		:		:	
1985/86	: NA	174	NA	92	NA	185
1986/87	: NA	177	NA	69	NA	161

1/ Surplus vegetable oil import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

VIETNAM

Rice production in Vietnam fell about 2 percent in 1984/85 because of bad weather. The decline followed four straight record harvests when output grew at an annual rate of over 7 percent. Corn production has shown less rapid growth and probably remained near the 1983/84 record of 500,000 tons. As a result of the setback in rice production, total imports of rice, wheat, and corn increased more than 15 percent to about 1.1 million tons in 1984/85, while rice exports fell about a third to 100,000 tons. Gains in rice production and exports have led to a gradual decline in Vietnam's net cereal import requirements since the late 1970's.

With normal weather, production of rice and corn is expected to resume its upward trend in 1985/86 and 1986/87, although current projections call for more modest gains than in recent years. Status quo estimates indicate import requirements of 1.0 million tons in 1985/86, slightly below actual 1984/85 imports. Because of recent production gains, cereal availability is near that required to achieve the FAO recommended minimum. As a result, the nutrition-based import requirement for 1985/86 of about 1.1 million tons is only slightly higher than the status quo estimate.

Only limited information is available to assess Vietnam's balance of payments position and its capacity to import food commercially. Economic dislocations resulting from an ongoing war have reportedly hindered export growth and the capacity to sustain imports. However, a significant portion of Vietnam's trade is conducted under soft-currency arrangements on which little reliable data are available. Vietnam's commercial import capacity is expected to be adequate to meet both status quo and nutrition-based import requirements in 1985/86 and 1986/87. However, this assessment could be changed significantly by either a weather-related production setback, or the availability of more complete balance of payments data.

Vietnam basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	1979-81	
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	: 8,009	0	753	8,762	0	163	:Wheat	8.3
1981/82	: 8,630	0	811	9,441	0	172	:Rice	58.8
1982/83	: 9,444	0	600	10,044	0	179	:Corn	3.3
1983/84	: 9,600	0	800	10,400	0	181	: Total	70.5
1984/85	: 9,470	0	1,000	10,470	0	177	:	
1985/86	: 9,710	0	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	: 9,820	--	--	--	--	--	:	

Import requirements for Vietnam

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-	:
		: quo	: based	: quo	: based	: Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	: 9,710	10,716	10,852	1,006	1,142	1,212
1986/87	: 9,820	10,984	11,108	1,164	1,288	1,376

Financial indicators for Vietnam, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt : service	:	International : reserves	:	Foreign exchange available : Total	:	Share to major food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>							:	<u>Percent</u>		
1980	:	537	:	1,296	:	232	:	98	:	305	:	40
1981	:	467	:	1,398	:	284	:	17	:	183	:	84
1982	:	595	:	1,438	:	272	:	14	:	323	:	41
1983	:	665	:	1,366	:	277	:	9	:	388	:	35
1984	:	743	:	1,500	:	235	:	17	:	508	:	NA
1985	:	800	:	1,550	:	235	:	17	:	567	:	53
1986	:	870	:	1,600	:	235	:	17	:	636	:	53

Additional food needs to support consumption for Vietnam

Commodity and year	:	<u>Commercial import capacity</u>		:	<u>Status-quo</u>		:	<u>Nutrition-based</u>	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	:	<u>1,000 tons</u>	<u>Million \$</u>
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	2,001	293	:	0	0	:	0	0
1986/87	:	2,323	329	:	0	0	:	0	0

Latin America

Caribbean

At least three countries in the Caribbean have received food aid from the United States and other donors for several years. Since the world recession of the early 1980's, the economic health of possibly all countries in the region has deteriorated. For example, requests for P.L. 480 aid from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica have increased, and most analysts agree that most countries in the region need any kind of financial assistance they can obtain to maintain living standards achieved in the 1960's and 1970's.

Calculations for the three largest countries in the Caribbean, after Cuba, (Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica) suggest that a total of \$50 million of additional food will be needed in 1985/86 to maintain status quo levels of consumption. The total nutrition-based need for 1985/86 will be even higher, at about \$90 million. Calculations for 1986/87 show even larger status quo and nutrition-based needs.

Caribbean basic food data

Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: Net : imports	: Popula- : tion	: Per : capita : total : use
	: : -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:				
1980/81	: 818	57	953	13,743	127
1981/82	: 661	77	961	14,046	113
1982/83	: 655	114	935	14,355	113
1983/84	: 717	83	1,004	14,673	119
1984/85	: 767	58	952	14,918	115
1985/86	: 814	—	—	15,328	—
1986/87	: 839	--	—	15,700	—
	:				

Caribbean cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	2,182	2,387	221	45	425	89
1986/87	2,295	2,501	243	45	430	89
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	33	5	33	5
1986/87			24	3	24	3
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	253	50	458	92
1986/87			267	49	474	91

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic's ability to supply its needs has deteriorated steadily in recent years. Agricultural production has increased, but population growth and declining export earnings have forced the government to curtail commercial imports and to modify traditional domestic food policies. Higher domestic producer and consumer prices from 1984/85 forward may alleviate the current dependence on food imports somewhat by 1986 or 1987. But substantial increases in total production will be needed to return per capita production to 1976-78 averages.

Prior to 1983/84, only small quantities of additional food were needed to meet minimum nutrition standards or to maintain established consumption patterns, except following natural disasters. By 1985, however, the external financial sector of the economy had deteriorated so badly, due to depressed world markets for Dominican Republic exports, that small quantities of additional food can be justified even from a status quo perspective. The commercial import capacity for cereals falls \$10 to \$15 million short of nutrition-based requirements.

Improved agricultural production and export earnings, due to new food and agricultural policies, would lessen the Dominican Republic's food and financial problems.

Dominican Republic basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	265	44	337	390	180	100	:Wheat	9.1
1981/82	284	76	380	440	195	109	:Rice	20.8
1982/83	260	105	342	433	224	110	:Corn	2.2
1983/84	330	50	440	477	309	128	:Dry beans	3.5
1984/85	360	34	340	444	250	112	:Cassava	1.7
1985/86	390	40	--	--	--	--	:Plantains	8.6
1986/87	400	--	--	--	--	--	:Bananas	3.6
							:Milk	6.2
Roots							: Total	55.7
1980/81	1,050	0	(10)	1,040	0	183		
1981/82	1,105	0	(21)	1,084	0	186		
1982/83	1,080	0	(12)	1,068	0	179		
1983/84	1,092	0	(26)	1,066	0	174		
1984/85	1,098	0	(25)	1,073	0	173		
1985/86	1,111	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	1,124	--	--	--	--	--		
Pulses								
1980/81	40	0	0	40	0	-- 7		
1981/82	43	0	0	43	0	-- 7		
1982/83	41	0	0	41	0	-- 7		
1983/84	47	0	0	47	0	-- 8		
1984/85	50	0	0	50	0	-- 8		
1985/86	52	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	54	0	--	--	--	--		
Milk								
1980/81	350	0	0	350	0	-- 61		
1981/82	350	0	0	350	0	-- 60		
1982/83	352	0	0	352	0	-- 59		
1983/84	353	0	0	353	0	-- 58		
1984/85	356	0	0	356	0	-- 57		
1985/86	360	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	360	0	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Dominican Republic

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	390	719	779	329	389	505
1986/87	:	400	790	852	390	452	515
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	1,111	1,145	1,110	34	(1)	86
1986/87	:	1,124	1,173	1,136	49	12	102
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	699	1,037	1,082	338	383	507
1986/87	:	713	1,116	1,162	404	449	521
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	52	48	58	(4)	6	(0)
1986/87	:	54	49	60	(5)	6	(1)
Milk	:						
1985/86	:	360	376	588	16	228	26
1986/87	:	360	386	601	26	241	36

Financial indicators for Dominican Republic, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	:	Foreign exchange available
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	:	:	reserves	food imports
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		
	:		:		:		:		

Additional food needs to support consumption for Dominican Republic, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	311	45	1/ 26	1/ 4	71	10
1986/87	344	48	1/ 59	1/ 8	105	15
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	27	4	27	4
1986/87			23	3	23	3
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	53	8	98	14
1986/87			82	11	128	18
Pulses						
1985/86	0	0	0	0	6	2
1986/87	0	0	0	0	6	2
Milk						
1985/86	7	9	10	14	222	307
1986/87	9	10	19	26	234	325
Total value						
1985/86	NA	54	NA	21	NA	324
1986/87		58		37		345
Maximum absorbable						
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	NA	NA	53	8	98	14
1986/87			82	12	128	18
Pulses						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	6	2
1986/87			0	0	6	2
Milk						
1985/86	NA	NA	10	14	20	27
1986/87			19	26	29	40
Total value						
1985/86	NA	NA	NA	21	NA	44
1986/87				37		60

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some additional cereal needs.

HAITI

Growth in food production in Haiti has lagged behind population growth for more than a decade and there are few indications that it will improve in the next few years. With total as well as per capita real resources declining steadily, many Haitians can't buy either production inputs or the food they need. Even if basic grain production increases substantially between 1985 and 1990, Haiti will be dependent on additional food to maintain current dietary levels.

Haiti basic food data

[illegible]

Import requirements for Haiti

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	415	592	762	177	347	262
1986/87	:	430	600	773	170	343	256
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	260	273	336	13	76	17
1986/87	:	260	276	340	16	80	21
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	485	666	853	180	367	265
1986/87	:	500	675	865	175	365	260
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	65	82	121	17	56	20
1986/87	:	70	83	123	13	53	16

Financial indicators for Haiti, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other credits	and other debits	service	International reserves	Total	Share to major food imports
	:				Million dollars		Percent
1980	:	307	319	21	16	275	21
1981	:	242	360	21	24	221	35
1982	:	277	302	16	4	261	21
1983	:	281	314	15	9	266	19
1984	:	180	320	31	4	149	
1985	:	190	320	12	5	173	25
1986	:	200	320	12	5	183	25

Additional food needs to support consumption for Haiti, with stock adjustment
and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 102	: 23	: 79	: 18	: 266	: 59
1986/87	: 111	: 24	: 64	: 14	: 234	: 54
Stock adjustment	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 5	: 1	: 5	: 1
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 84	: 19	: 271	: 60
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 64	: 14	: 254	: 55
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 0	: 0	: 48	: 27	: 55	: 31
1986/87	: 1	: 0	: 38	: 20	: 52	: 28
Total value	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: 23	: NA	: 45	: NA	: 91
1986/87	: NA	: 24	: NA	: 34	: NA	: 82
Maximum absorbable	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 84	: 19	: 163	: 36
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 64	: 14	: 149	: 32
Pulses	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 19	: 11	: 19	: 11
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 16	: 8	: 16	: 8
Total value	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: NA	: 32	: NA	: 47
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: NA	: 24	: NA	: 40

JAMAICA

Cereals play a significant role in the diets of most Jamaicans. But all the wheat Jamaica consumes is imported, as is nearly all its corn and rice. Jamaica has the capacity to expand corn and rice production substantially but output has actually declined over the past 10 years.

Jamaica's per capita consumption of cereals has been relatively high, which is typical of most former British colonies. Jamaica's cereal import requirements, therefore, are substantial just to maintain established dietary standards. Given its massive foreign debts and balance of payments problems, Jamaica's total grain import needs will exceed 400,000 metric tons annually, just to meet current consumption levels.

Jamaica basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----1,000 tons -----					: Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:					:	:
1980/81	: 16	13	414	250	192	197	:Wheat 22.2
1981/82	: 9	1	416	222	195	182	:Rice 8.1
1982/83	: 10	9	416	231	195	183	:Corn 2.4
1983/84	: 9	9	381	230	155	162	:Yams & sweet
1984/85	: 7	14	402	252	157	169	: potatoes 6.3
1985/86	: 9	14	--	--	--	--	: Total 39.1
1986/87	: 9	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:					:	:
Roots	:					:	:
1980/81	: 147	0	0	147	0	66	:
1981/82	: 150	0	0	150	0	66	:
1982/83	: 130	0	0	130	0	56	:
1983/84	: 143	0	0	143	0	60	:
1984/85	: 145	0	0	145	0	60	:
1985/86	: 150	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 150	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:					:	:

Import requirements for Jamaica

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	9	430	401	421	392	443
1986/87	:	9	452	422	443	413	466
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	150	149	154	(1)	4	12
1986/87	:	150	157	161	7	11	21
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	58	479	452	421	393	446
1986/87	:	58	503	474	445	416	472

Financial indicators for Jamaica, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----				Percent	
1980	:	1,412	1,038	201	105	1,212	9
1981	:	1,493	1,297	397	85	1,096	11
1982	:	1,371	1,209	259	109	1,112	8
1983	:	686	1,124	205	63	481	21
1984	:	700	1,150	357	50	343	
1985	:	750	1,175	140	50	584	13
1986	:	800	1,200	172	50	601	13

Additional food needs to support consumption for Jamaica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status-quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$: : 1,000 tons	: : Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: 305	: 62	: 115	: 23	: 88	: 18
1986/87	: 325	: 64	: 120	: 24	: 91	: 18
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stock adjustment	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 1	: 0	: 1	: 0
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 1	: 0	: 1	: 0
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:
1985/86	: NA	: NA	: 116	: 23	: 89	: 18
1986/87	: NA	: NA	: 121	: 24	: 92	: 18
	:	:	:	:	:	:

Central America

Central American cereal production increased more than 9 percent in 1984/85, with Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala harvesting record crops. Gains were largest in Honduras where corn production rebounded strongly from the drought-reduced crops of the previous 2 years. Overall, the Central American countries are self-sufficient in food grain production with some year-to-year variation, with the exception of wheat. Consequently, the general economic conditions of these countries are the principal factor in determining food assistance needs.

The Central American countries are having difficulties maintaining timely debt-service payments; however, their debt-service burdens are less than those of other countries in the Western Hemisphere. Most of the Central American countries have adopted stabilization programs sanctioned by the IMF to reduced public sector deficits and they have also rescheduled their foreign debt. If these countries had not rescheduled their debt in 1985, nearly all of their export earnings would have gone for repayment of principal and interest. Rescheduling of debt is the major factor keeping the commercial import capacity of some nations above the status quo imports requirements, and reducing or eliminating additional food requirements.

Status quo estimates suggest that about 630,000 tons of cereal imports are required in 1985/86, with El Salvador and Guatemala accounting for more than 50 percent. Nutrition-based import requirements are expected to increase to 753,000 tons with Guatemala and El Salvador having the greater gap between nutrition needs and status quo imports. Costa Rica and Nicaragua are anticipated to have neither status quo nor nutrition-based food import needs in 1985/86 and 1986/87. Guatemala is expected to have no status quo additional food needs but it will need about 100,000 tons of additional food using the nutrition-based approach.

Status quo additional food needs for Central America are estimated at 174,000 tons (grain equivalent) valued at \$32 million in 1985/86. Nutrition-based additional food needs are expected to be 329,000 tons valued at \$62 million.

Central America basic food data

Country/commodity	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	: Per
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Popula-	: capita
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: tion	: total
	:	:	:	:	: use
	:				
	:	-----1,000 tons-----		Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:				
1980/81	: 2,466	411	708	20,344	157
1981/82	: 2,670	383	502	20,759	154
1982/83	: 2,558	355	628	21,327	149
1983/84	: 2,606	357	740	21,905	153
1984/85	: 2,863	349	631	22,547	158
1985/86	: 2,942	278	--	23,230	--
1986/87	: 2,997	--	--	23,912	--
	:				

Central America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Total Use :		: Additional needs				
	: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based		
	: quo	: based	:Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:						
	:	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:						
Consumption	:						
1985/86	:	3,570	3,589	174	32	329	62
1986/87	:	3,674	3,688	192	35	340	62
	:						
Stock adjustment	:						
1985/86	:	NA	NA	97	21	97	21
1986/87	:			78	16	78	16
	:						
Total	:						
1985/86	:	NA	NA	226	42	380	72
1986/87	:			238	43	386	71
	:						

COSTA RICA

Costa Rican statistics indicate that production of basic grains (rice, corn, sorghum, and beans) was down 15 percent in 1984/85, because the rice crop was reduced by heavy rains at planting time and not enough rain during the critical growth period. Total grain output is projected to increase 4 percent in 1985/86.

For 1985/86 and 1986/87, status quo food grain import requirements are calculated at 152,000 tons for each year. About 70 percent of these requirements is wheat, since no wheat is grown in Costa Rica, and the rest is yellow corn. Adjusting for stock building, status quo import requirements for 1985/86 are estimated at 175,000 tons, while in 1986/87, these requirements are expected to decline 3 percent. The nutrition-based calculations set import requirements for 1985/86 at only 46,000 tons, and a decline of 4 percent is expected for 1986/87.

After a serious economic and financial crisis during 1980-1983, Costa Rica began to recover and now faces the difficult task of consolidating the stabilization of the economy achieved in 1984. Preliminary estimates indicate that real GDP grew 3 percent, inflation was held to 17 percent, and considerable progress was made toward a reduction of the fiscal imbalance. Costa Rica's balance of payments, however, remains burdened by a trade deficit and heavy dependence on foreign aid. The country's future ability to pay for its foreign debt servicing will depend heavily on export earnings from major agricultural exports.

Food aid will continue to be a critical element in Costa Rica's ability to manage its balance of payment troubles. Costa Rica has been importing all of its wheat requirements under a P.L. 480 Title I Program. However, current projections suggest that Costa Rica commercial capacity is sufficient to cover all status quo and nutrition-based import needs in both 1985/86 and 1986/87.

Costa Rica basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or	: Begin-	:	:	:	: Per	1979-81	
	: forecast	: ning	: Net	: Nonfeed	: Feed	: capita	: Commodity:	: Share
	: production	: stocks	: imports	: use	: use	: total use	: coverage	: of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	: 181	77	108	295	20	135	:Wheat	11.0
1981/82	: 209	51	97	290	21	130	:Rice	13.5
1982/83	: 213	46	187	369	21	159	:Corn	11.2
1983/84	: 264	56	146	352	20	147	: Total	35.6
1984/85	: 224	94	90	358	20	146	:	
1985/86	: 235	30	--	--	--	--	:	
1986/87	: 245	--	--	--	--	--	:	
	:						:	

Import requirements for Costa Rica

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements			
		: Status	: Nutrition-	: Status	: Nutrition-		
		: quo	: based	: quo	: based	: Maximum	
		-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals							
1985/86	: 235	387	281	152	46	251	
1986/87	: 245	397	289	152	44	252	

Financial indicators for Costa Rica, actual and projected

Year	: Exports	: Imports	: Debt	:	Foreign exchange available		
	: and other	: and other	: service	: International:	: Share to major		
	: credits	: debits	:	: reserves	: Total	: food imports	
	----- Million dollars -----					Percent	
1980	: 1,214	1,375	205	146	1,009	6	
1981	: 1,197	1,092	197	131	1,000	6	
1982	: 1,093	780	138	226	955	2	
1983	: 870	894	593	311	277	20	
1984	: 960	1,110	475	372	485		
	:						
1985	: 1,031	1,165	206	202	713	9	
1986	: 1,125	1,246	302	195	684	9	
	:						

Additional food needs to support consumption for Costa Rica, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	268	48	0	0	0	0
1986/87	265	46	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	23	4	23	4
1986/87			17	3	17	3
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0

EL SALVADOR

Despite substantial gains in grain production since 1982/83, El Salvador still relies on imports for 8–10 percent of its corn and rice, and 100 percent of its wheat requirements. Assuming normal weather, the upward trend in grain production is expected to continue through 1985/86 and 1986/87.

Status quo estimates indicate that about 202,000 tons of grain imports, including 132,000 tons of wheat, 4,000 tons of rice, and 66,000 of corn will be needed in 1985/86 to maintain per capita consumption at the 1981/82–1984/85 average. Sorghum supplies are expected to reduce these requirements to 194,000 tons. However, the status quo estimates would support per capita cereal consumption at only 90 percent of what is needed to achieve the FAO recommended minimum diet. Nutrition-based estimates call for cereal imports of 220,000 tons in 1985/86 and 231,000 tons in 1986/87.

El Salvador's economic growth rate, which had trended downward since 1979, turned higher in 1983 and 1984. Moderate growth in GDP, estimated at 1.5 percent in 1984, is expected to continue during 1985. Inflation as measured by the CPI was only 12 percent in 1984, a remarkable achievement for a country beset by serious political and economic difficulties. Behind the economic upturn are: continued growth of U.S. economic aid, increasing remittances from Salvadoreans working abroad, and an outstanding performance by the agricultural sector.

El Salvador continues to face balance of payments difficulties. Rising debt service obligations and weak prices for the country's major exports will constrain the availability of foreign exchange to finance merchandise imports. To deal with the growing balance of payments deficit, the Government of El Salvador has authorized the use of the parallel market for an increasing number of transactions, bringing its currency more in line with market forces.

The country's capacity to import food commercially is estimated to be only about 38,000 tons in 1985/86 and 44,000 tons in 1986/87. As a result, additional food needs, using the status quo approach, are estimated at about 156,000 tons of cereal in 1985/86 and 160,000 tons in 1986/87. Nutrition-based needs are estimated at 185,000 tons valued at \$34 million in 1985/86 and 187,000 tons valued at \$33 million in 1986/87.

El Salvador basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	705	98	148	643	194	177	Wheat	8.7
1981/82	664	114	149	639	198	182	Rice	3.5
1982/83	552	90	195	611	172	167	Corn	39.7
1983/84	586	54	275	656	176	173	Sorghum	1.8
1984/85	679	83	218	706	194	182	Dry beans	3.8
1985/86	705	80	--	--	--	--	Total	57.6
1986/87	722	--	--	--	--	--		
Pulses								
1980/81	40	9	1	44	0	9		
1981/82	38	6	2	46	0	10		
1982/83	38	0	13	51	0	11		
1983/84	42	0	0	42	0	9		
1984/85	48	0	10	58	0	12		
1985/86	50	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	55	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for El Salvador

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	705	899	925	194	220	260
1986/87	722	925	953	203	231	271
Pulses						
1985/86	50	53	53	3	3	20
1986/87	55	54	54	(1)	(1)	17

Financial indicators for El Salvador, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports and other credits	:	Imports and other debits	:	Debt service	:	International reserves	:	Foreign exchange available Share to major food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					:	----- Percent -----		
1980	:	1,267	:	897	:	41	:	78	:	1,226 5
1981	:	968	:	898	:	45	:	72	:	923 5
1982	:	872	:	826	:	56	:	107	:	816 4
1983	:	732	:	803	:	66	:	160	:	667 6
1984	:	780	:	910	:	106	:	140	:	674 NA
1985	:	796	:	928	:	37	:	120	:	749 5
1986	:	812	:	947	:	44	:	200	:	836 5

Additional food needs to support consumption for El Salvador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value	:	Quantity	Value
	:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$:	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:			:			:		
Consumption	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	38	7	:	156	28	:	183	33
1986/87	:	44	8	:	1/ 153	1/ 27	:	1/ 180	1/ 32
Stock adjustment	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	5	1	:	5	1
1986/87	:			:	6	1	:	6	1
Total	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	NA	:	161	29	:	191	35
1986/87	:			:	159	28	:	194	34
Pulses	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	2	1	:	1	1	:	1	0
1986/87	:	2	1	:	0	0	:	0	0
Total	:			:			:		
1985/86	:	NA	8	:	NA	30	:	NA	33
1986/87	:		9	:		28	:		32

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala harvested record corn and dry bean crops in 1984/85 due to excellent weather during planting and harvesting. Production of wheat was similar to the 1981/82-1984/85 average although unseasonal rains and strong winds damaged about a third of the crop and production declined 15 percent. Ending stocks increased by almost 33 percent as per capita wheat consumption dropped 21 percent. Despite steady gains in pulse production, per capita consumption probably did not rise, as a 3-percent population growth offset output gains.

Some increases in grain production are projected in 1985/86, especially in corn since higher yielding seed is being used. Assuming normal weather and some expansion in area, pulse production is projected to increase 5 percent providing adequate supplies to meet both status quo and nutrition-based consumption requirements.

Although Guatemala is the only country in Central America that produces wheat, it depends on imports for two-thirds of its wheat requirements. Status quo estimates indicate that about 129,000 tons of cereal imports, including 100,000 tons of wheat and 29,000 tons of corn will be needed in 1985/86 to maintain per capita consumption at the 1981/82-83/84 average. Nutrition-based estimates call for 258,000 tons of cereal imports (186,000 tons of wheat and 72,000 tons of corn) in 1985/86.

Guatemala's balance of payments position remains very fragile. Any economic growth will depend heavily on Government measures to create a secure climate that will promote the return of capital and the inflow of foreign investment. The country's ability to import will also be determined by the performance of the agricultural sector and the successful renegotiation of foreign debt. Even with the economic crisis that affected Guatemala's economy, status quo and nutrition-based additional food needs are relatively small. For 1985/86, additional food is projected at only 3,000 tons of cereal to support status quo; however, to raise consumption to nutrition-based standards, additional food needs are projected to increase to 132,000 tons of cereals. Although preliminary estimates show a marginal increase in the country's commercial import capacity for 1986/87, the status quo and nutrition-based food needs are projected to increase to 17,000 tons and 146,000 tons, respectively.

Guatemala basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-				Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks	imports:	use	use	total use	coverage	of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1981/82	1,034	93	80	998	160	156	Corn	45.2
1982/83	1,141	49	74	940	164	145	Dry beans	4.4
1983/84	1,041	160	171	1,097	170	162	Total	59.3
1984/85	1,150	105	110	1,095	180	158		
1985/86	1,162	90	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	1,170	--	--	--	--	--		
Pulses								
1980/81	58	10	18	86	0	12		
1981/82	84	0	6	88	0	12		
1982/83	89	2	0	90	0	12		
1983/84	85	1	6	92	0	12		
1984/85	95	0	4	99	0	12		
1985/86	100	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	105	--	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Guatemala

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
		quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals						
1985/86	1,162	1,291	1,420	129	258	258
1986/87	1,170	1,330	1,459	160	289	290
Pulses						
1985/86	100	99	99	(1)	(1)	12
1986/87	105	102	102	(3)	(3)	10

Financial indicators for Guatemala, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	<u>Million dollars</u>						<u>Percent</u>	
1980	:	1,520	:	1,473	:	45	:	445	1,475
1981	:	1,299	:	1,540	:	60	:	150	1,239
1982	:	1,200	:	1,284	:	103	:	150	1,097
1983	:	1,092	:	1,056	:	141	:	150	951
1984	:	1,150	:	1,140	:	224	:	150	926
1985	:	1,200	:	1,250	:	253	:	150	948
1986	:	1,250	:	1,300	:	343	:	150	901

Additional food needs to support consumption for Guatemala, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Major cereals	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	145	:	28	:	0	:	0	1/ 99
1986/87	:	153	:	29	:	0	:	0	1/ 120
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	33	:	6	33
1986/87	:		:		:	26	:	5	26
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	1/ 3	:	1/ 1	132
1986/87	:		:		:	1/ 17	:	1/ 3	146
Pulses	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	3	:	2	:	0	:	0	0
1986/87	:	3	:	2	:	0	:	0	0
Total value	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	26	:		:	1	25
1986/87	:		:	24	:		:	3	27
Maximum absorbable	:		:		:		:		:
Major cereals	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	33	:	1	113
1986/87	:		:		:	26	:	3	137
Total value	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	NA	:	1	NA
1986/87	:		:		:		:	3	25

1/ Surplus pulse import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

HONDURAS

Honduras' cereal supply situation improved significantly in 1984/85 as production rebounded to a record high. The corn harvest was 40 percent larger than the average of the previous 2 years. Total output of rice and sorghum, at 71,000 tons and 50,000 tons, respectively, also represented record crops. As a result, Honduras was able to export 25,000-35,000 tons of corn to the U.S. market and to the World Food Program. While Honduras is self-sufficient in the production of white corn, rice, and sorghum, it depends on imported wheat to meet demand for bread and pasta products. Historically, the United States has provided over 90 percent of all wheat imports, with the difference being met through imports under the World Food Program and donations from the EC. All wheat imports from the United States since 1983 have been financed under PL 480 Title I.

The overall economic situation improved in 1984 with GDP growing 2.8 percent due to 3.5-percent gain of the agricultural sector and income generated from El Cajon hydroelectric project. Continued growth will depend on the economic activity generated by the El Cajon project and the extension of U.S. economic assistance.

Despite growth in the general economy, the Honduran balance-of-payments situation failed to improve. The overall deficit on the current account increased from \$235 million in 1983 to \$396 million in 1984, as the value of imports exceeded the value of exports. For 1985/86, food aid is projected to be required for 19,000 tons of cereal to support status quo consumption and an additional 13,000 tons of imports will be needed to boost food security stocks. To raise consumption to nutrition-based standards in 1985/86, 37,000 tons of food aid in the form of cereal may be required.

Although grain production is forecast to rise in 1986/87, the status quo and nutrition-based import requirements may increase to 86,000 tons and 105,000 tons, respectively. Therefore, status quo and nutrition-based additional food needs are calculated at 46,000 tons of cereal each year.

Honduras basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage: of diet
	: : -----1,000 tons-----					: Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 393	72	142	410	125	142	:Wheat 6.1
1981/82	: 487	72	104	427	130	143	:Corn 41.1
1982/83	: 385	106	92	381	135	129	:Dry beans 4.3
1983/84	: 417	67	100	382	140	127	: Total 51.5
1984/85	: 520	62	115	484	145	148	:
1985/86	: 525	68	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 530	--	--	--	--	--	:
Pulses							
1980/81	: 36	0	3	39	0	10	:
1981/82	: 43	0	(2)	41	0	11	:
1982/83	: 45	0	1	46	0	11	:
1983/84	: 44	0	0	44	0	11	:
1984/85	: 50	0	0	50	0	12	:
1985/86	: 50	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 55	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Honduras

Commodity/year	:	Production		Total use		Import requirements	
	:	Status		Nutrition-		Status	
	:	quo	based	quo	based	quo	based
	:						Maximum
	:	-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	525	598	617	73	92	161
1986/87	:	530	616	632	86	102	175
	:						
Pulses	:						
1985/86	:	50	49	54	(1)	(4)	2
1986/87	:	55	50	56	(5)	(1)	(2)

Financial indicators for Honduras, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
	:	credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	850	954	98	150	752	5
1981	:	784	899	115	101	669	5
1982	:	677	681	148	112	529	3
1983	:	695	761	121	114	574	4
1984	:	740	750	236	110	504	
	:						
1985	:	770	790	126	115	647	4
1986	:	800	890	172	120	622	4

Additional food needs to support consumption for Honduras, with stock adjustment and as constrained by maximum absorbable imports

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	51	11	19	4	23	5
1986/87	51	11	32	7	33	7
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	13	3	13	3
1986/87			14	3	14	3
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	32	7	37	8
1986/87			46	9	46	10
Pulses						
1985/86	1	1	0	0	0	0
1986/87	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total value						
1985/86	NA	12		7		12
1986/87		11		9		10
Maximum absorbable						
Major cereals						
1985/86	NA	NA	32	7	58	8
1986/87			46	9	46	10
Pulses						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	1	1
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Total value						
1985/86	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	9
1986/87				9		10

NICARAGUA

Information on the food production and supply situation in Nicaragua has been limited because of poor political relations between Nicaragua and the United States. Preliminary estimates for 1984/85 rice and sorghum harvests showed an increase of 25 and 43 percent, respectively, due to improved producer incentives. Although corn output was above the 1981/82-1984/85 average, production of 200,000 tons in 1984/85 represented a 5-percent decline from 1983/84. Pulse production is also estimated to have increased 5 percent.

—

Sweden, and the Socialist Bloc.

cover these import requirements.

Nicaragua basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : : Net : imports	: : : Nonfeed : use	: : : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
		-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos	Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 243	21	117	308	20	136	:Wheat 4.0
1981/82	: 276	53	72	316	21	136	:Rice 12.6
1982/83	: 267	64	80	370	21	153	:Corn 27.7
1983/84	: 298	20	48	341	20	137	:Dry beans 5.7
1984/85	: 290	5	98	363	20	142	: Total 50.0
1985/86	: 315	10	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 330	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:						:
Pulses							
1980/81	: 39	7	8	51	0	21	:
1981/82	: 55	3	0	51	0	21	:
1982/83	: 60	7	0	53	0	21	:
1983/84	: 59	14	(10)	54	0	21	:
1984/85	: 60	9	0	61	0	23	:
1985/86	: 60	8	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 60	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:						:

Import requirements for Nicaragua

Commodity/year	:	:	Total use		:	Import requirements						
	:	Production	:	Status	:	Nutrition-	:	Status	:	Nutrition-		
	:		:	quo	:	based	:	quo	:	based	:	Maximum
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:											
	:									</		

Financial indicators for Nicaragua, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:	:	:	reserves	:	Total	:	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----						Percent				
1980	:	513	:	803	:	83	:	65	:	430	:	11
1981	:	572	:	922	:	162	:	111	:	411	:	18
1982	:	457	:	724	:	163	:	171	:	294	:	19
1983	:	469	:	778	:	83	:	150	:	386	:	15
1984	:	465	:	780	:	366	:	125	:	99	:	NA
	:											
1985	:	485	:	790	:	109	:	100	:	339	:	17
1986	:	490	:	800	:	111	:	100	:	340	:	17

Additional food needs to support consumption for Nicaragua, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		: Status quo :		: Nutrition-based :	
	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value	: Quantity	: Value
	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>	: <u>1,000 tons</u>	: <u>Million \$</u>
Major cereals	:					
Consumption	:					
1985/86	: 95	30	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: 99	30	0	0	0	0
	:					
Stock adjustment	:					
1985/86	:		22	7	22	7
1986/87	: NA	NA	16	5	16	5
	:					
Total	:					
1985/86	:		0	0	0	0
1986/87	: NA	NA	0	0	0	0
	:					
Pulses	:					
1985/86	: 13	6	0	0	0	0
1986/87	: 14	6	0	0	0	0
	:					
Total value	:					
1985/86	:	35	NA	0	NA	0
1986/87	:	36		0		0

South America

South America's current additional food needs are based more on financial considerations than on the current crop situation. Foreign debt is a major factor weakening the economies of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

If these countries had not rescheduled their debt in 1985, nearly all of their export earnings would have gone for repayment of principal and interest, leaving very little for commercial food imports. As it is, most have rescheduled their debt.

Production of corn, rice, and palm oil reached record levels in some countries in 1984/85. However, there were a few short term troublespots that increased food import needs, such as a seasonal shortage of potatoes in Lima, Peru, and sorghum and rice in the Cauca Valley during the spring of 1985. Despite the recovery from the El Nino disaster of 1982/83, per capita food production in several countries is no higher than it was a decade ago. These same countries have food supplies that provide a less-than-adequate national diet according to FAO recommended requirements. Wheat will continue to be the largest agricultural import of the region. Status quo import requirements are down slightly from 1984/85. Nutrition-based import requirements are down considerably. Rescheduling of debt is the major factor keeping the commercial import capacity above status quo import requirements, lessening additional food needs from what they otherwise would have been.

Status quo additional food needs are expected to reach 487,000 tons cereal equivalent (valued at \$82 million) in 1985/86. Nutrition-based additional food requirements are expected to reach 874,000 tons valued at \$149 million. Peru has the largest status quo and nutrition based needs in the region.

South America basic food data

Commodity	: Actual or : forecast : production :	: Begin- : ning : stocks :	: Net : imports :	: Popula- : tion :	: Per : capita : total : use
	: : -----1,000 tons-----			Thousand	Kilos
Major cereals	:				
1980/81	: 3,898	1,017	2,589	55,803	116
1981/82	: 4,552	1,056	2,552	57,032	124
1982/83	: 4,536	1,099	2,496	58,319	119
1983/84	: 4,055	1,209	2,778	59,657	117
1984/85	: 4,660	1,031	2,489	61,046	117
1985/86	: 4,674	1,018	--	62,486	--
1986/87	: 4,780	--	--	63,954	--
	:				

South America cereal use, additional food needs to support consumption, and stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Total Use		Additional needs			
	Status	Nutrition-	Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	quo	based	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Major cereals						
Consumption						
1985/86	10,094	10,095	487	82	874	149
1986/87	10,316	10,334	485	79	844	139
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	150	28	150	28
1986/87			91	17	91	17
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	605	103	918	156
1986/87			507	82	870	143

BOLIVIA

Bolivia's food assistance needs have declined since last year, but the country's overall financial situation will continue to determine how food needs are met. Bolivia is the poorest country in South America and its national diet meets only about 85 percent of the FAO recommended minimum. Bolivia is in economic and political chaos: Its financial situation has deteriorated since 1977, the downward spiral in real income is expected to continue well through 1985, and the 1,000-percent inflation of 1984 will probably continue through 1985. Moreover, Bolivia must deal with its underground cocaine economy. The ongoing crisis probably will prevent Bolivia from meeting scheduled payments on its \$5-billion debt in the near future.

Wheat is Bolivia's principal agricultural import. Its 54,000-ton highland wheat crop, harvested in April and May, and 10,000-ton lowland crop, harvested in August and September, leave import demand at about 25,000 tons per month for the remainder of the year. Status quo imports of cereals will be about 250,000 tons annually in 1985/86 and 1986/87.

If Bolivia were to meet its nutritional needs, it would require about 360,000 tons of grain each year. During the first three quarters of 1984, Bolivia purchased 160,000 tons of wheat from Argentina. Bolivia's 1985/86 additional food needs are about 4,000 tons, but if nutritional needs were to be met, they would reach 182,000 tons.

Bolivia basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : forecast : production	: Begin- : ning : stocks	: : Net : imports	: : Nonfeed : use	: : Feed : use	: Per : capita : total use	: 1979-81 : Commodity: Share : coverage :of diet
	: : -----1,000 tons					: Kilos	: : Percent
Major cereals	:					:	
1980/81	: 509	77	261	529	225	141	:Wheat 21.5
1981/82	: 642	93	151	461	360	150	:Rice 5.2
1982/83	: 576	65	210	450	360	144	:Corn 13.3
1983/84	: 421	41	294	423	310	128	:Cassava 3.7
1984/85	: 694	23	250	916	0	156	:Potatoes 8.2
1985/86	: 615	51	--	--	--	--	: Total 51.8
1986/87	: 650	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:					:	
Roots	:					:	
1980/81	: 1,006	0	0	1,006	0	188	:
1981/82	: 1,180	0	0	1,180	0	215	:
1982/83	: 1,124	0	0	1,124	0	200	:
1983/84	: 442	0	0	442	0	77	:
1984/85	: 940	0	0	940	0	160	:
1985/86	: 1,026	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 1,072	--	--	--	--	--	:
	:					:	

Import requirements for Bolivia

	:	:	Total use	:	Import requirements	
Commodity/year	:	Production	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Status quo	Nutrition-based : Maximum
	:					
	:		<u>-----1,000 tons-----</u>			
Major cereals	:					
1985/86	:	615	870	999	255	384 365
1986/87	:	650	891	1,024	241	374 352
	:					
Roots	:					
1985/86	:	1,026	983	1,169	(43)	143 271
1986/87	:	1,072	1,006	1,204	(66)	132 256
	:					
Cereal equivalent	:					
1985/86	:	888	1,132	1,309	244	422 400
1986/87	:	935	1,159	1,344	224	410 383

Financial indicators for Bolivia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available				
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	:	Share to major		
	:	credits	:	debits	:		:	reserves	:	food imports		
	:	----- Million dollars -----						-----		Percent		
1980	:	942	:	680	:	288	:	106	:	654	:	6
1981	:	909	:	680	:	271	:	100	:	639	:	10
1982	:	828	:	429	:	260	:	156	:	568	:	9
1983	:	757	:	482	:	267	:	137	:	490	:	11
1984	:	698	:	436	:	793	:	167	:	(95)	:	NA
1985	:	643	:	459	:	176	:	252	:	593	:	10
1986	:	681	:	495	:	190	:	262	:	616	:	10

Additional food needs to support consumption for Bolivia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based				
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:		:	
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	240	:	43	:	4	:	1	:	182	:	32
1986/87	:	258	:	44	:	0	:	0	:	151	:	26
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	4	:	1	:	4	:	1
1986/87	:		:		:	5	:	1	:	5	:	1
	:		:		:		:		:		:	
Total	:		:		:		:		:		:	
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	7	:	1	:	185	:	33
1986/87	:		:		:	0	:	0	:	156	:	27
	:		:		:		:		:		:	

COLOMBIA

Colombia takes only limited food assistance, and is calorically better off than most of its neighbors, although there are pockets of malnutrition due to low incomes. Colombia, which produces all but 5 percent of its food needs, is able to keep its overall per capital food intake well above the FAO recommended level, although nearly one fourth of the caloric intake is from sugar. Domestically produced rice, corn flour, cassava, plantains, beans, and soft red wheat are the major carbohydrates and are supplemented by about 600,000 tons of commercially imported wheat.

Status quo imports for 1985/86 are estimated at 675,000 tons of grain (mostly wheat) slightly higher than in 1984/85. Colombia's status quo additional food needs are 88,000 tons, reflecting its present tenuous debt service situation. But nutrition-based food needs are well below the status quo needs.

[illegible]

Import requirements for Colombia

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	2,200	2,875	2,488	675	288	908
1986/87	:	2,325	2,927	2,537	602	212	835
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	4,114	4,151	4,081	37	(33)	230
1986/87	:	4,100	4,226	4,143	126	43	322
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	3,436	4,116	3,721	680	285	955
1986/87	:	3,556	4,190	3,790	634	234	911
Milk	:						
1985/86	:	3,226	3,003	2,355	(223)	(871)	(54)
1986/87	:	3,360	3,058	2,416	(302)	(944)	(131)

Financial indicators for Colombia, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits		reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	4,062	4,300	529	4,831	3,533	10
1981	:	3,219	4,763	672	4,801	2,547	13
1982	:	3,215	5,404	874	3,861	2,341	14
1983	:	3,000	4,800	904	1,901	2,096	16
1984	:	3,400	3,900	1,295	1,300	2,105	
1985	:	3,900	4,200	743	1,100	1,617	14
1986	:	4,700	4,600	995	1,200	2,012	14

Additional food needs to support consumption for Colombia, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	: Commercial import capacity :		Status quo		: Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	592	111	0	0	0	0
1986/87	762	138	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	79	15	79	15
1986/87			46	8	46	8
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	1/ 74	1/ 14	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	7	10	0	0	0	0
1986/87	11	16	0	0	0	0
Total value						
1985/86	NA	121	NA	14	NA	0
1986/87		152	NA	0	NA	0

1/ Surplus milk import capacity offsets some cereal needs.

ECUADOR

Since the oil boom of the mid-seventies, Ecuador has been able to commercially import food. The country's economic position has recently declined with the slowdown in oil revenues. For 1985/86, Ecuador is projected to require no status quo or nutrition-based additional food, particularly since rescheduled debt has increased commercial import capacity. This year, Ecuador's basic food supply is expected to be good: Production of corn, rice, and palm oil rose to record levels in response to generally favorable weather, sharply higher farm prices, and better availability of inputs. Status quo import requirements in 1985/86 are forecast at 370,000 tons, 7 percent higher than in 1984/85. An increased harvest of traditional export crops—bananas, coffee and cocoa—is enhancing export earnings, even though they now comprise less than one-fourth of total exports.

Ecuador is looking forward to modest economic recovery, but population growth of 2.9 percent is expected to outpace real GDP growth of about 2.5 percent in 1985. Inflation is forecast at 20 percent in 1985, compared with 25 percent in 1984. Foreign debt and the outlook for petroleum exports are the major factors affecting Ecuador's future economic well-being. The Government recently rescheduled its \$7-billion public foreign debt coming due during the next 4 years. If this debt had not been rescheduled, nearly 95 percent of Ecuador's export earnings would have gone to repay principal and interest.

Ecuador's immediate economic future, however, is clouded by declining world petroleum prices, since Ecuador receives 70 percent of its export earnings and 50 percent of its government revenues from petroleum sales.

Imports of wheat, Ecuador's largest agricultural import, will continue to grow, since domestic production is stagnant at 25,000 tons and market conditions preclude future growth. The price structure is such that domestically produced wheat finds its way into Colombia and Peru, where prices are higher. Wheat is also used as a feed when corn and other feed grains are in short supply.

Ecuador's Quecha speaking inhabitants are considered better off than their neighbors in Peru and Bolivia; nutrition-based import requirements are lower than the status quo.

Ecuador basic food data

Commodity/year	: Actual or : : forecast : : production :	: Begin- : : ning : : stocks :	: : : Net : : imports:	: : : Nonfeed : : use :	: : : Feed : : use :	: Per : : capita : : total use :	: 1979-81 : : Commodity: Share : : coverage : : of diet :
	-----1,000 tons-----				Kilos		Percent
Major cereals							
1980/81	: 453	72	322	525	171	87	:Wheat 9.9
1981/82	: 533	151	254	563	209	94	:Rice 12.7
1982/83	: 468	166	285	590	207	94	:Corn 1.4
1983/84	: 429	122	368	579	240	94	:Potatoes 3.2
1984/85	: 577	74	345	636	238	98	:Cassava 2.8
1985/86	: 619	122	--	--	--	--	:Plantains 5.4
1986/87	: 585	--	--	--	--	--	:Milk 7.9
							: Total 43.2
Roots							
1980/81	: 1,246	0	0	1,246	0	156	:
1981/82	: 1,324	0	20	1,344	0	164	:
1982/83	: 1,453	0	0	1,453	0	172	:
1983/84	: 1,484	0	0	1,484	0	171	:
1984/85	: 1,456	0	0	1,456	0	163	:
1985/86	: 1,469	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 1,485	--	--	--	--	--	:
Milk							
1980/81	: 758	0	9	767	0	96	:
1981/82	: 765	0	10	775	0	97	:
1982/83	: 893	0	12	905	0	113	:
1983/84	: 931	0	15	946	0	118	:
1984/85	: 946	0	0	946	0	118	:
1985/86	: 987	0	--	--	--	--	:
1986/87	: 1,000	--	--	--	--	--	:

Import requirements for Ecuador

Commodity/year	:	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
			Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	
			quo	based	quo	based	Maximum
	:		-----1,000 tons-----				
Major cereals	:						
1985/86	:	619	953	925	334	306	314
1986/87	:	585	965	949	380	364	367
Roots	:						
1985/86	:	1,469	1,469	1,593	0	124	110
1986/87	:	1,485	1,488	1,627	3	142	138
Cereal equivalent	:						
1985/86	:	1,045	1,379	1,387	334	342	336
1986/87	:	1,015	1,396	1,422	381	406	396
Milk	:						
1985/86	:	987	955	1,043	(32)	56	13
1986/87	:	1,000	982	1,070	(18)	70	28

Financial indicators for Ecuador, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	Imports	Debt	Foreign exchange available		
		and other	and other	service	International:	Share to major	
		credits	debits	:	reserves	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----					Percent
1980	:	2,544	2,242	557	1,013	1,988	7
1981	:	2,544	2,362	923	632	1,621	8
1982	:	2,343	2,181	1,102	304	1,241	10
1983	:	2,203	2,100	874	645	1,329	10
1984	:	2,600	1,700	1,518	430	1,082	NA
1985	:	2,700	1,800	844	480	1,902	9
1986	:	2,800	1,900	937	550	1,955	9

Additional food needs to support consumption for Ecuador, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	Commercial import capacity		Status quo		Nutrition-based	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$	1,000 tons	Million \$
Cereal equivalent						
Consumption						
1985/86	550	118	0	0	0	0
1986/87	584	122	0	0	0	0
Stock adjustment						
1985/86	NA	NA	28	6	28	6
1986/87			19	4	19	4
Total						
1985/86	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
1986/87			0	0	0	0
Milk						
1985/86	5	8	0	0	51	81
1986/87	5	8	0	0	65	104
Total value						
1985/86	NA	126	NA	0	NA	81
1986/87		130		0		104

PERU

Peru's additional food needs will decline this year and in 1985/86. Peru harvested record corn and rice crops in 1984, and may do so again this year. Still, Peru's food situation is a chronic problem since in most years Peru meets less than 90 percent of its nutritional needs, according to FAO.

Peru's financial crisis will be the most crucial factor affecting import decisions in the near future. In 1984, the country had only limited economic growth and nearly 120 percent inflation. Peru will seek to reschedule its foreign debt, even though it has resumed principal and interest payments following a 6-month suspension. Many important economic policy decisions are being deferred to the next administration. Peru also must deal with its underground economy. One outcome of Peru's (and Latin America's general) economic crisis has been the purchase of wheat from countries like Argentina where trade is not in U.S. dollars.

In 1985/86, status quo grain import requirements are expected to be about 1.6 million tons (1 million tons wheat, 500,000 tons corn). Nutrition-based import requirements for grain are forecast at 1.5-1.6 million tons. Status quo additional food needs are calculated at 484,000 tons in 1985/86, but nutrition-based additional food needs are 693,000 tons.

Peru basic food data

Commodity/year	Actual or	Begin-	Net	Nonfeed	Feed	Per	1979-81	
	forecast	ning	imports	use	use	capita	Commodity:	Share
	production	stocks				total use	coverage	of diet
	-----1,000 tons-----					Kilos		Percent
Major cereals								
1980/81	806	200	1,561	1,867	440	131	:Wheat	17.7
1981/82	1,256	260	1,525	2,211	510	150	:Rice	11.3
1982/83	1,205	320	1,389	1,954	580	136	:Corn	9.7
1983/84	1,097	380	1,522	2,142	530	139	:Potatoes	6.6
1984/85	1,375	327	1,319	2,363	314	136	:Cassava	2.7
1985/86	1,240	344	--	--	--	--	:Plantains	2.9
1986/87	1,220	--	--	--	--	--	: Total	50.9
Roots								
1980/81	2,190	0	(50)	2,140	0	121		
1981/82	2,452	0	(50)	2,402	0	133		
1982/83	2,511	0	0	2,511	0	135		
1983/84	1,991	0	0	1,991	0	104		
1984/85	2,222	0	0	2,222	0	113		
1985/86	2,140	0	--	--	--	--		
1986/87	2,213	0	--	--	--	--		

Import requirements for Peru

Commodity/year	Production	Total use		Import requirements		
		Status	Nutrition-	Status	Nutrition-	Maximum
		quo	based	quo	based	
	-----1,000 tons-----					
Major cereals						
1985/86	1,240	2,846	2,735	1,606	1,495	1,840
1986/87	1,220	2,927	2,809	1,707	1,589	1,948
Roots						
1985/86	2,140	2,159	3,178	19	1,038	592
1986/87	2,213	2,231	3,272	18	1,059	598
Cereal equivalent						
1985/86	1,863	3,468	3,677	1,605	1,814	1,990
1986/87	1,864	3,571	3,778	1,707	1,914	2,098

Financial indicators for Peru, actual and projected

Year	:	Exports	:	Imports	:	Debt	:	Foreign exchange available	
	:	and other	:	and other	:	service	:	International:	Share to major
	:	credits	:	debits	:	reserves	:	Total	food imports
	:	----- Million dollars -----							Percent
1980	:	4,832	:	3,062	:	1,501	:	1,979	3,331 10
1981	:	4,213	:	3,802	:	1,895	:	1,209	2,318 14
1982	:	4,122	:	3,787	:	1,526	:	1,348	2,596 12
1983	:	3,825	:	2,722	:	754	:	1,365	3,072 13
1984	:	3,050	:	2,430	:	1,251	:	1,000	1,799 NA
1985	:	3,200	:	2,550	:	1,005	:	600	1,810 13
1986	:	3,400	:	2,500	:	1,028	:	500	1,906 13

Additional food needs to support consumption for Peru, with stock adjustment

Commodity/year	:	Commercial import capacity		:	Status quo		:	Nutrition-based	
	:	Quantity	:	Value	:	Quantity	:	Value	:
	:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:	1,000 tons	:	Million \$:
Cereal equivalent	:		:		:		:		:
Consumption	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	1,122	:	188	:	484	:	81	:
1986/87	:	1,222	:	198	:	485	:	79	:
Stock adjustment	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	40	:	7	:
1986/87	:		:		:	22	:	4	:
Total	:		:		:		:		:
1985/86	:	NA	:	NA	:	523	:	88	:
1986/87	:		:		:	507	:	82	:

APPRAISING ADDITIONAL FOOD NEEDS

Many factors could be considered in appraising approaches to distributing P.L. 480 concessional food supplies among countries. These range from quantitative factors such as measures of relative needs, to more qualitative factors such as recipient countries' efforts to maintain budgetary discipline and to implement self-help policies encouraging greater local production.

A detailed discussion and comparison of qualitative factors lies beyond the scope of this study as it is currently defined. This section offers one simple quantitative method for comparing food needs across countries. Additional food needs are calculated in per capita terms and countries are ranked according to the magnitude of per capita needs. This per capita ranking of needs provides a measure of the relative severity of additional food needs across countries. The analysis presented here merely represents possible distributions and is not to be construed as a decision on food allocation.

Several countries with the same absolute level of additional food needs have quite different per capita needs. The wide margin between per capita measures reflects differences in the severity of the food problems these countries face and the manner in which the problem has been addressed.^{1/}

The pronounced disparity between the status quo and nutrition-based results also points up the differences inherent in the two procedures. Countries like Lebanon, Botswana, Cape Verde, and Somalia rank high in both status quo and nutrition-based per capita food needs. As a general rule, this means that food availability has in the recent past been sustained near the level needed to achieve the FAO recommended minimum diet, either by commercial imports that are no longer affordable, or by food aid. Cape Verde and Somalia have been large recipients of food aid provided to fill sustained shortfalls. Crop failure in Botswana has caused a current shortfall in normally nutritionally adequate levels of availability. The capacity of Lebanon to sustain food availability has been eroded by civil/military conflict that disrupted agricultural production and reduced the capacity to commercially import food.

Countries like Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mali, and Mozambique have per capita nutrition-based needs much higher than status quo needs. This wide margin indicates

^{1/} Adjustments were made in both the status quo and nutrition-based indicators to compensate for the different proportion of the diet made up by the staples analyzed in the report. The percentage of the diet covered—derived from the 1979–81 FAO Food Balance Sheets—must be factored into the estimates to prevent biasing per capita aid needs upward or downward for countries with a large or small proportion of their diets made up of the staples analyzed. Other things being equal, a country with 75 percent of its staple diet covered would have a greater per capita additional food need than a country with 50 percent of its staple diet covered. To incorporate this adjustment, per capita food needs are calculated as follows: estimated additional food need (\$)/(Percent of diet comprised by commodities analyzed in this report/group mean percent of diet covered)/population.

a serious gap between recent per capita food intake levels and the supplies needed to meet FAO recommended minimum caloric levels. This gap has not been filled in the recent past by commercial imports, or by food aid.

Countries like Egypt, Djibouti, Gambia, and El Salvador have per capita status quo needs much higher than nutrition-based needs. In these countries, domestic production, commercial imports, or food aid donations have pushed per capita intake levels close to or above the FAO minimum. Food assistance to these countries using the status quo estimates would support consumption above the FAO recommended minimum.

Seventeen countries have no nutrition-based needs. Of these, Morocco, Cameroon, Columbia, Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea, Tunisia, Egypt and Djibouti have status quo needs. Thirteen countries have no status quo needs. Of these, India and Malawi, do have nutrition-based needs. The countries in which per capita nutrition-based needs most greatly exceed status quo needs are Comoros, Guinea, Mali and Mozambique. On the other end of the scale, countries with the greatest excess of status quo needs over nutrition-based needs are Djibouti, Botswana, Cape Verde, and Egypt.

Per capita additional food needs, 1985/86 – Ranked

Country	Per capita Status quo		Per capita Nutrition-based	
	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
Angola	7.19	32	7.19	40
Benin	0.00	57	9.59	32
Botswana	90.18	2	78.42	4
Burkina	11.78	19	14.62	25
Burundi	2.96	43	9.20	34
Cameroon	1.32	47	0.00	54
Cape Verde	60.90	3	40.60	8
Central Afr. Rep.	1.51	45	6.79	43
Chad	18.15	11	47.55	6
Comoros	21.09	9	50.62	5
Congo	0.00	69	0.00	63
Djibouti	13.38	15	0.00	67
Egypt	14.90	12	0.00	58
Equatorial Guinea	7.18	33	0.00	60
Ethiopia	9.58	24	12.65	28
Gambia	14.87	13	8.92	35
Ghana	0.41	51	7.57	36
Guinea	2.20	44	31.24	10
Guinea-Bissau	11.81	18	11.81	30
Kenya	5.74	36	22.53	18
Lebanon	105.41	1	94.25	3
Lesotho	0.00	67	1.17	51
Liberia	11.60	20	21.41	19
Madagascar	4.64	38	0.00	69
Malawi	0.00	59	2.05	48
Mali	10.67	21	37.97	9
Mauritania	40.63	5	27.09	13
Mauritius	0.00	58	0.00	64
Morocco	0.25	53	0.00	62
Mozambique	7.93	28	28.77	11
Niger	9.74	23	20.09	20
Rwanda	6.37	35	24.00	16
Senegal	7.28	31	9.50	33
Sierra Leone	4.40	39	3.30	46
Somalia	47.62	4	363.58	1
Sudan	12.29	16	17.42	22
Swaziland	26.65	7	22.84	17
Tanzania	8.84	25	7.22	39
Togo	4.22	41	13.86	27
Tunisia	11.89	17	0.00	56
Uganda	0.12	55	6.19	45
North Yemen	8.82	26	2.33	47
South Yemen	23.07	8	26.22	14
Zaire	0.60	49	1.44	50
Zambia	1.17	48	11.16	31
Zimbabwe	0.00	64	0.00	53

Per capita additional food needs, 1985/86 - Ranked, continued

Country	Per capita Status quo		Per capita Nutrition-based	
	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
Afghanistan	10.03	22	1.90	49
Bangladesh	7.51	30	16.32	23
India	0.00	62	0.18	52
Indonesia	0.00	60	0.00	59
Kampuchea	8.48	27	18.82	21
Laos	0.00	65	0.00	55
Nepal	0.20	54	12.62	29
Pakistan	6.76	34	6.46	44
Philippines	3.39	42	6.81	42
Sri Lanka	0.00	56	0.00	57
Vietnam	0.00	66	0.00	66
Bolivia	0.43	50	14.30	26
Colombia	1.41	46	0.00	65
Cost Rica	0.00	61	0.00	61
Dominican Republic	7.91	29	122.00	2
Ecuador	0.00	63	27.60	12
El Salvador	13.80	14	15.18	24
Guatemala	0.27	52	6.85	41
Haiti	20.62	10	41.71	7
Honduras	4.39	40	7.52	37
Jamaica	32.12	6	25.14	15
Nicaragua	0.00	68	0.00	68
Peru	5.25	37	7.34	38

Ranked differences in per capita additional food needs, 1985/86

Country	Status quo	Nutrition-based	Difference	Rank
-----Dollars-----				
Comoros	21.09	50.62	-29.53	1
Guinea	2.20	31.24	-29.04	2
Mali	10.67	37.97	-27.30	3
Mozambique	7.93	28.77	-20.84	4
Haiti	8.71	27.50	-18.79	5
Rwanda	6.37	24.00	-17.62	6
Kenya	5.74	22.53	-16.79	7
Somalia	22.33	38.43	-16.09	8
Bolivia	0.43	13.86	-13.43	9
Nepal	0.20	12.62	-12.42	10
Chad	18.15	28.53	-10.37	11
Niger	9.74	20.09	-10.35	12
Kampuchea	8.48	18.82	-10.34	13
Zambia	1.17	11.16	-9.98	14
Liberia	11.60	21.41	-9.81	15
Togo	4.22	13.86	-9.64	16
Benin	0.00	9.59	-9.59	17
Bangladesh	6.83	15.88	-9.05	18
Chana	0.41	7.57	-7.17	19
Guatemala	0.27	6.85	-6.57	20
Burundi	2.96	9.20	-6.24	21
Uganda	0.12	6.19	-6.07	22
Central Afr. Rep.	1.51	6.79	-5.28	23
Sudan	12.29	17.42	-5.13	24
Philippines	3.39	6.81	-3.43	25
South Yemen	23.07	26.22	-3.15	26
Pakistan	3.31	6.44	-3.13	27
Ethiopia	9.58	12.65	-3.06	28
Burkina	11.78	14.62	-2.84	29
El Salvador	13.34	16.10	-2.76	30
Dominican Republic	3.01	5.27	-2.26	31
Senegal	7.28	9.50	-2.22	32
Peru	5.25	7.34	-2.09	33
Malawi	0.00	2.05	-2.05	34
Lesotho	0.00	1.17	-1.17	35
Zaire	0.60	1.44	-0.84	36
Honduras	4.39	5.01	-0.63	37
India	0.00	0.06	-0.06	38
Congo	0.00	0.00	0.00	39
Laos	0.00	0.00	0.00	40
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	41

Ranked differences in per capita additional food needs, 1985/86, continued

Country	Status quo	Nutrition- based	Difference	Rank
-----Dollars-----				
Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	42
Ecuador	0.00	0.00	0.00	43
Nicaragua	0.00	0.00	0.00	44
Cost Rica	0.00	0.00	0.00	45
Sri Lanka	0.00	0.00	0.00	46
Angola	7.19	7.19	0.00	47
Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.00	48
Guinea-Bissau	11.81	11.81	0.00	49
Indonesia	0.00	0.00	0.00	50
Morocco	0.25	0.00	0.25	51
Sierra Leone	4.40	3.30	1.10	52
Cameroon	1.32	0.00	1.32	53
Colombia	1.41	0.00	1.41	54
Tanzania	8.84	7.22	1.63	55
Madagascar	4.64	0.00	4.64	56
Gambia	14.87	8.92	5.95	57
North Yemen	8.82	2.33	6.49	58
Jamaica	32.12	25.14	6.98	59
Equatorial Guinea	7.18	0.00	7.18	60
Swaziland	22.84	15.23	7.61	61
Afghanistan	10.03	1.90	8.12	62
Lebanon	105.41	94.25	11.16	63
Tunisia	11.89	0.00	11.89	64
Mauritania	40.63	27.09	13.54	65
Egypt	14.90	0.00	14.90	66
Cape Verde	60.90	40.60	20.30	67
Botswana	37.25	13.72	23.53	68
Djibouti	133.82	0.00	133.82	69

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Calculating Food Needs

This report provides 2 measures of total consumption of major food staples and corresponding estimates of security stock levels for food grains. The framework used for calculating that portion of such consumption which may not be met by domestic production or commercial imports, total and by commodity, is outlined below in algebraic form. These unmet food requirements are henceforth referred to as **additional food needs**. All quantities in the report are in thousand metric tons and all values are in millions of U.S. dollars.

The first step in the process of calculating additional food needs is to estimate import requirements to support consumption:

$$(1) \text{ IRC} = \text{DR} - \text{PR}.$$

where:

IRC = import requirements to support consumption.

DR = total domestic requirements (total use).

PR = forecast total domestic production (ERS).

Import requirements should not be confused with forecasts of imports for two important reasons. First, the factors that determine actual total use (domestic requirements) may be much different than those used in deriving the status quo and nutrition-based estimates of total requirements used in this report. The only demand factor that governs import requirements is population growth. As such, equation (1) above is merely a gap between forecast production and 2 measures of consumption (described below) that are purposely derived in such a way as to be directly comparable across a wide range of countries. Second, production is implicitly assumed to be independent of import requirements as defined above, whereas actual imports and production are certainly related.

Stocks are held constant. A discussion of the food security adjustment for stocks appears below.

The second step in the procedure separates the import requirement into the portions which may be purchased commercially and that which may be unmet. Estimates of additional food needs are the differences between total import requirements and those imports that a country can afford to purchase commercially in world commodity markets, herein referred to as the commercial import capacity:

$$(2) \text{ AFNC} = \text{IRC} - \text{CIC}$$

where:

AFNC = additional food needs to support consumption.

CIC = commercial import capacity.

The last step in estimating additional food needs involves adding an estimated stock adjustment to additional food needs to support consumption:

$$(3) \text{ AFNT} = \text{AFNC} + \text{SA}$$

where:

AFNT = total additional food needs.

SA = stock adjustment.

Commodity Coverage

The commodities included in the food needs assessment for each country were selected to cover the important food staples in the diet in each country. An attempt was made to include at least two-thirds of the average daily caloric intake in each country to ensure that assumptions regarding domestic food availability and requirements in each country are representative of the total food supply situation. For a few countries, less than two-thirds of the diet is covered. This is due either to great diversity in the average diet; to limited availability of current, reliable data; or to both. Coverage is more complete in Asian and African countries where relatively few food staples account for the bulk of the average diet, and less complete in Latin American countries, where diets are more diversified. The specific commodities included in the food needs assessment for each country and their share in daily per capita caloric intake are listed in the tables.

Food Substitution Assumption

Assumptions regarding the substitutability of foods in the diet are necessary in assessing food needs because shortages in some food items can be compensated for by surpluses or imports of others. Also, some food items that figure prominently in diets in low-income countries, particularly roots and tubers, are not commonly traded and, therefore, are not available to fill import and additional food requirements.

In this report, all cereals (including wheat, milled rice, and coarse grains) are considered substitutable on a one-for-one basis. Roots and tubers (cassava, potatoes; bananas and plantains are also included) are assumed substitutable for cereals on a caloric equivalent basis. The treatment of pulses depends on their importance and role in the diet.

Calculation of Import Requirements

Import requirements are reported in the text for individual countries in quantity only. Additional food needs appear as both quantities and values. The generic calculations for import requirements and additional food needs are based on the following variables:

AFNCQ = additional food needs to support consumption,
quantity;

AFNCV = additional food needs to support consumption,
value;

IRCV = food import requirements to support
consumption, value;

IRCQ = food import requirements to support
consumption, quantity;

CICV = commercial food import capacity, value;
and,

CICQ = commercial food import capacity, quantity.

The following subscripts are added to the above: t denotes total additional food needs and import requirements for an individual country (value only); j denotes one of four major commodity groupings; k denotes the number of major commodity groups included for a single country; and i denotes individual commodities within one of the major groups.

The general framework for calculating $IRCV_t$, $IRCV_k$, and $IRCQ_k$ is as follows:

$$(4) \quad IRCV_t = \sum_{j=1}^k IRCV_k;$$

subject to

$$IRCV_j > 0$$

$$(5) \quad IRCV_j = IRCQ_j * IUV_j$$

where IUV = estimated import unit values in dollars (see section below on import unit value calculations); and (for the cereal equivalent group only):

$$(6) \quad IRCQ_j = \sum_{i=1}^n (IRCQ_i * WE_i)$$

where:

WE = wheat-equivalent conversion factors for a commodity if the commodity is a noncereal and is assumed to be substitutable for cereals on a caloric-equivalent basis. If a commodity group is not substitutable with cereals (i.e., vegetable oils, milk, pulses) then $IRCQ_j$ is not converted to a wheat equivalent.

The procedures used for calculating IRCQ in status quo—and nutrition-based estimates are described in separate sections below. The common structure for both of these IRCQ calculations is as follows:

$$(7) \text{ IRCQ}_i = \text{DR}_i - \text{PR}_i$$

$$(8) \text{ DR}_i = \text{DRNF}_i + \text{DRF}_i$$

where:

DR = domestic requirement (quantity);

DRNF = domestic requirement for nonfeed use (quantity);

DRF = domestic requirement for feed use (quantity; see section below on calculating feed use).

The procedure for calculating CICV_t in equation (1) above is:

$$(9) \text{ CICV}_t = \sum_{j=1}^k \text{CICV}_j$$

The method of calculating CICV_j and CICQ_j is described in a separate section below.

The following points should be noted on the treatment and interpretation of negative values in import requirements and additional food needs calculations:

A negative import requirement for a commodity group in quantity and value terms ($\text{IRCQ}_j < 0$, $\text{IRCV}_j < 0$) implies a 'surplus' in domestic production above what is needed to support consumption. The surplus is, by definition, not substitutable for any shortfalls in any of the other commodity groups. For example, a surplus vegetable oil import requirement may not offset a deficiency in grains.

While the above negative values, where they occur, are carried in the tables containing estimates of import requirements to support consumption, they are factored in as zeros when calculating additional food needs to support consumption for that commodity group (AFNCQ_j , AFNCV_j), and in calculating country total import requirements (IRCV_t) and additional food needs (FANV_t). Inclusion of the negative value would imply exports of the calculated surplus (and an addition to commercial import capacity). If the country is a traditional exporter of the surplus commodity, the impact of the export earnings on additional food needs is already accounted for in the commercial import capacity calculation. If the country is not a traditional exporter of the surplus commodity, imposition of an export requirement for the purpose of food need calculations would be an unnecessarily rigid means of assessment.

When a negative additional food need value occurs for a commodity group ($AFNCV_j < 0$), this calculated surplus is made to offset any positive additional food need ($AFNCV_j > 0$) for other commodity groups in that country. This is appropriate because of conditions imposed on the calculation of additional food needs for commodity groups ($AFNCQ_j$, $AFNCV_j$) described above. Negative unmet food need values imply a surplus of estimated commercial import capacity in a food group; the surplus can appropriately be diverted to purchases in another food group without violating the assumption that one food group cannot substitute for another. These situations are footnoted in the country tables.

Negative country additional food need totals imply a surplus in commercial import capacity ($CICV_t$), over and above what imports are needed to support consumption in all commodity groups ($IRCV_t$) in the country. They do not imply food available for export commercially or concessionally. Such negative values, when they occur, are shown as zeros in the additional food need tables. However, $AFNCV_t$, whether positive or negative, is the value used in the additional food need rankings provided in the section of this report entitled "Appraising Additional Food Needs."

With estimates derived in this way, the larger the gap between domestic food availabilities and food requirements, or the smaller the capacity to import food commercially, the larger the additional food need. Other things being equal, gains in domestic production, or lower levels of feed use, will reduce estimated import requirements and these additional food needs to support consumption. To the extent that the food staples selected for a country are judged to be substitutable, any estimated food surpluses are applied to filling the gap for commodities estimated to be in deficit. Also, for any commodity group where a surplus commercial import capacity exists, that surplus is applied to any estimated deficits for other commodity groups. No allowance is made for the effects of stock adjustments, positive or negative, on import requirements or additional food needs. The need for stock adjustments and their impact on additional food needs are estimated separately, as described in the following sections.

Calculating Status Quo Import Requirements

Status quo import requirements for a particular country, commodity, and year are calculated, following equation (7) in the previous section, as:

$$(10) \quad IRCQ = (DRNF + DRF) - (PR)$$

where DRF and PR are as defined elsewhere. Status quo estimates of domestic requirements for nonfeed use (DRNF) are calculated as:

$$(11) \quad DRNF = P * PCC_B / 1000$$

where:

P = population in millions;

PCC = per capita nonfeed consumption of a commodity in kilograms per year; and

subscript B = the base period over which PCC is averaged (in this report: 1981-84).

Note that one or more years of unusually low (or unusually high) per capita food availability during the base period will raise (lower) import requirements. Interpretation of the status quo import estimates should therefore include a close examination of trends in per capita consumption.

Calculating Nutrition-based Import Requirements

The general form of the nutrition-based import requirement equation is the same as shown in (7) above. However, because the nutrition-based method uses a fixed minimum consumption norm rather than the status quo, it is necessary to assess domestic availabilities and domestic nonfeed requirements on a net basis--net of milling, seed, waste, and nonfood use. With these adjustments, the nutrition-based import requirement calculations for a particular country, commodity, and year are as follows:

$$(12) \text{ IRCQ} = ((\text{DRNF}_m - \text{DA}_m)/\text{MR}) + \text{DRF}$$

$$(13) \text{ DRNF}_m = (\text{PCCAL}_B/\text{PCCAL}_T) * (\text{RMPCCAL}_T) * (\text{CALCF}_m) * (365) * (\text{P})/1000$$

$$(14) \text{ DA}_m = [(\text{PR}) * (1 - (\text{NFUR} + \text{WR} + \text{AUR})) - (\text{SR} * \text{PR}) - \text{DRF}] * (\text{MR}) * (1 - \text{NFUR}_m + \text{WR}_m)$$

The variables IRCQ, DRNF, DRF, P, and PR have been described elsewhere. The new variables in the nutrition-based equation are:

DA = domestic availability;

MR = milling/extraction rate of a particular commodity
(source: FAO);

DRF = feed use as calculated in the section below;

The subscript m indicates a variable expressed in milled (extracted) terms;

PCCAL = daily per capita consumption of a particular commodity in calories (source: FAO and ERS; see notes below);

The subscript B indicates the base period used to specify per capita caloric consumption (see notes below). The subscript T represents a total for all commodities in the diet;

RMPCCAL = recommended minimum total daily caloric intake
(source: FAO);

CALCF = kilograms per capita, assumes base period average caloric intake. (source: FAO);

NFUR = average rate of utilization for nonfood purposes for a particular commodity during 1979-81 (source: FAO);

WR = rate of waste for a particular commodity (source: FAO);

AUR = average rate of use of alcoholic beverages manufactured from a particular commodity during 1979-81 (source: FAO); and

SR = average rate of seed use from domestic production for a particular commodity during 1979-81 (source: FAO).

Thus, in the nutrition-based method, domestic requirements for nonfeed use (DRNF) in milled/extracted terms are calculated by first determining commodity caloric shares in the total diet in a base period and, on the basis of those shares, determining the per capita caloric amounts needed to achieve the FAO recommended minimum. These per capita daily caloric estimates are then converted to annual countrywide requirements in terms of tons of milled commodity. Domestic availability (DA) is calculated in milled terms by adjusting coarse domestic production (PR) for nonfood use, waste, alcoholic beverage use, and seed use, and milling/extraction losses using rates derived from the FAO food balances. Import requirements in coarse terms are then computed as the unmilled difference between the domestic requirement for nonfeed use (DRNF) and domestic availability (DA) plus requirements for feed use (DRF). It is important to note that the import requirement estimates derived from this procedure do not allow for reductions for waste, nonfood use, or alcoholic beverage and seed use from imported commodities; only reductions for feed use and milling/extraction are accommodated.

The appropriate measure of coarse domestic production (PR) for the nutrition-based method is identical to that used in the status quo method. The calculation of import requirements (IRCQ) in coarse terms is shown above, and the appropriate calculation of coarse domestic requirements (DR) for the nutrition-based method is:

$$(15) \text{ DR} = \text{PR} + \text{IRCQ}.$$

The following points should be noted on procedures used in the nutrition-based calculations:

1. Calories available from a commodity are derived using the 1979-81 FAO food balance data for a particular commodity and country. Where significant differences exist between ERS and FAO production, trade, or consumption, ERS revises the caloric estimates for consistency with ERS supply and use data.
2. The base period used in calculating each commodity's caloric share in the diet in each country is 1979-81, unless the average suggests use of 1 of the 3 years individually.
3. Calculations of coarse per capita consumption from the targeted coarse total use and population data provided may yield slightly different levels for 1985 and 1986. They may vary from year to year because no nonfood use (other than feed use), waste, alcoholic beverage use, or seed use is deducted from imports and the mix of imports and domestic availability may change from year to year. At the levels shown for targeted coarse total use and population, however, actual per capita consumption of a commodity will be identical in both years.

4. For many countries, the proportion of feed use implied in the 1979-81 FAO food balances is very similar to that implied by the estimates of feed use (DRF) in this report. Where significant differences occurred, adjustments were made in the base-period human consumption levels ($PCCAL_{iB}$ and $PCCAL_{TB}$) for the purposes of the nutrition-based calculations. These alterations were judged necessary to allow the use of a common assumption on feed use for both methods, and to prevent differences in feed assumptions from interfering with the interpretation of the two food need estimates.
5. Because rice is normally traded on a milled (as opposed to paddy) basis, and all rice production, stock, and trade data presented in this report are on a milled basis, the nutrition-based import requirement equations used for rice are modified to accommodate this difference.

Import requirements estimated this way would provide enough food per person to meet the FAO recommended minimum daily caloric intake level. The FAO caloric standards have been criticized for overestimating minimum requirements and the FAO food balance assumptions used in the calculations have also been criticized for their accuracy. In regard to the caloric standards, the key issue is whether they introduce any bias across the countries examined. Because the caloric standards are derived using a similar methodology across all countries, it is unlikely that significant bias is introduced. In any event, errors in absolute levels of estimates do not prevent the use of those estimates in generating country rankings.

The FAO food balance assumptions are considered to be of comparable reliability for all countries covered, and the methods used for calculating food balances are consistent. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that significant bias across countries is introduced by their use.

Calculating Feed Use

The same levels of estimated feed use are included in the calculation of both the status quo and nutrition-based estimates of total and import requirements. The procedure used to calculate feed use (DRF) of a particular commodity in a given country and year is:

$$(16) \text{ DRF} = P * PCCF_B / 1000$$

where P is population in thousands as defined earlier, and

$PCCF =$ per capita utilization of a commodity for livestock feed (source: ERS estimates), and

The subscript B is the base period over which PCCF is averaged. The base period used in this report is 1981-84.

With this method of calculation, feed use grows from the base period average at the same rate as population. The implication, which is intended for the purpose of additional food need estimates, is that no growth in per capita feed use is provided for. The representativeness of the base period average must, however, be scrutinized when interpreting the calculated levels of feed use. Import requirement estimates for

countries experiencing rapid growth in feed use (and livestock production) are constrained by this procedure.

Calculating Food Security Stock Adjustments

This report provides separate estimates of countries' cereal stock levels to ensure food security. Stock requirements are segregated from consumption requirements because, for allocation purposes, ensured food supplies to support consumption may be viewed as the first priority. In addition, the reliability of stock information across countries varies much more widely than consumption. Nevertheless, a program that adjusted additional food need allocations to recipient countries' stock positions could help prevent food emergencies in these countries, and also help reduce abrupt swings in additional food needs from year to year. This would be achieved by allowing for stock building in relatively good years, or when stocks are relatively low, and for stock drawdown in relatively bad years, but only when stocks are relatively high.

In this report, estimates of stock adjustments are made only for the commodity group comprising cereals and cereal equivalents for countries where historical stock data are available. Stock adjustment estimates are limited to the cereal-equivalent category because historical stock data commonly are available only for this commodity group, and because cereals are the predominant food staple in the countries covered in this report. The procedures for estimating stock adjustments outlined below use historical relationships between stocks and consumption in each country. The observed historical ratios of stocks to consumption are used to define the range of adjustment, given the absence of consistent data on stock-building targets and minimally acceptable stock levels to be drawn down to in each country.

The procedures are outlined below in algebraic form. Stock levels are calculated in absolute terms and in terms of increments to be added to (or subtracted from) existing stocks. These increments are then added to estimates of import requirements and additional food needs to support consumption in order to obtain an estimate of total additional needs to support both consumption and stocks. The following variables are used in estimating stock adjustments:

TPCE	=	total production of cereals and cereal equivalents (quantity);
TCEES	=	total ending stocks of cereals and cereal equivalents (quantity);
ESR	=	ratio of ending stocks to total nonfeed use;
MNESR _B	=	average ratio of ending stocks to total nonfeed use for cereal equivalents during base period B (1977-1984 in this report);
MXESR _B	=	maximum ratio of ending stocks to total nonfeed use for cereal equivalents during base period B;
MINESR _B	=	minimum ratio of ending stocks to total nonfeed use for cereal equivalents during base period B;

SQNFU = status quo based estimate of domestic requirements for nonfeed use (DRNF quantity);

The subscript t is the year for which the stock adjustment is being calculated;

ASL = adjusted stock level(quantity);

SAQ = stock adjustment in terms of the increment to existing stocks (quantity); and

SAV = stock adjustment (value).

Using the above-named variables, the adjusted stock level (ASL) for year t (the first forecast year) is calculated in the following way:

If $TPCE_t \geq \text{trend}$ and $ESR_{t-1} \leq 1.1 * MNESR_B$:

$$ASL_t = (ESR_{t-1} + (MXESR_B - ESR_{t-1})/3) * SQNFU_t$$

If $TPCE_t \geq \text{trend}$ and $ESR_{t-1} > 1.1 * MNESR_B$:

$$ASL_t = ESR_{t-1} * SQNFU_t$$

If $TPCE_t < \text{trend}$ and $ESR_{t-1} < .9 * MNESR_B$:

$$ASL_t = (ESR_{t-1} + (MXESR_B - ESR_{t-1})/3) * SQNFU_t$$

If $TPCE_t < \text{trend}$ and $1.1 * MNESR_B \geq ESR_{t-1} \geq .9 * MNESR_B$:

$$ASL_t = ESR_{t-1} * SQNFU_t, \text{ and}$$

If $TPCE_t < \text{trend}$ and $ESR_{t-1} > 1.1 * MNESR_B$:

$$ASL_t = ((ESR_{t-1} + MNESR_B)/2) * SQNFU_t.$$

The stock adjustment for year t in quantity (SAQ_t) and value (SAV_t) terms is calculated as:

$$SAQ_t = ASL_t - TCEES_{t-1}, \text{ and}$$

$$SAV_t = SAQ_t * IUV_t$$

where IUV_t is the estimated import unit value for cereals in year t as defined in the following section.

The adjusted stock level for (ASL) for year t+1 (the second out year) is calculated using the identical equations as for year t with the following substitutions:

1. The subscript t+1 is substituted for the subscript t.
2. The variable AESR_t (adjusted ending stock ratio in year t) is substituted for ESR_{t-1}, where $AESR_t = ASL_t / SQNFU_t$

The stock adjustment for year t+1 in quantity (SAQ_{t+1}) and value (SAV_{t+1}) is calculated as:

$$SAQ_{t+1} = ASL_{t+1} - ASL_t, \text{ and}$$

$$SAV_{t+1} = SAQ_{t+1} * IUV_{t+1}.$$

Stock adjustments calculated by the procedures described above have the following characteristics:

1. If production is above trend, stocks are built up if they are relatively low and are allowed to remain "high" if they are already "high". "High" is defined as a ratio of stocks to total use greater than 10 percent above the average for the base period. If production is below trend, stocks are built up if they are "low" (10 percent or more below that given by the average base period ratio of ending stocks to total use), left unchanged if they are around the base period mean, and drawn down if they are "high". If stocks are "low", stock building is allowed for in both above- and below-trend production situations for reasons of food security.
2. The rates of stock adjustment used in the calculations are, when building, one-third of the difference between the base period maximum stock ratio and the current stock ratio, and when drawing down, one-half the difference between base period minimum stock ratio and the current stock ratio. A faster rate is used for drawing down than for building because generally stocks are generally drawn down more rapidly than they are rebuilt. The one-third rate used for stock building implies a 3-year stock building period.
3. The procedures assume the reasonableness of working with minimum, maximum, and mean ending stock ratios observed during the base period, given the lack of consistent data on appropriate stock targets and minimum acceptable stock levels. Moreover, government stock targets, where available, may not be consistent with either historically achieved stock levels or existing storage facilities. The use of adjustments toward, rather than to, the base-period levels diminishes the effect of errors caused by atypical base period observations.
4. The magnitude of year-to-year stock adjustments (SAQ, SAV) depends on both the calculated change in the ending stock ratio in t+1 and the difference between actual total nonfeed use in t and status quo based nonfeed use (SQNFU) in t+1. In some cases, abrupt changes in actual and calculated nonfeed use between t and t+1 may distort the intended direction of the stock adjustment. (For example, even if the situation calls for an increase in the ending stock ratio (ESR), stocks could decline from t to t+1 if the status quo estimate of nonfeed use (SQNFU) for t+1 was sharply below actual use in t.) These situations are described in the country narratives.

5. The stock adjustment estimates (SAQ, SAV) can be applied to the consumption estimates for cereals to obtain an overall estimate of import requirements ($IRTQ_{ce}$, $IRTV_{ce}$) and additional food needs ($AFNTQ_{ce}$, $AFNTV_{ce}$) for cereals in the following way:

- a. If $IRCQ_{ce}$ and $IRCV_{ce}$ are negative (implying a surplus of cereals for consumption purposes that can be applied to stock adjustments):

$$IRTQ_{ce} = IRCQ_{ce} + SAQ;$$

$$IRTV_{ce} = IRCV_{ce} + SAV;$$

$$AFNTQ_{ce} = AFNCQ_{ce} + SAQ$$

subject to

$$IRTQ_{ce} > 0;$$

$$AFNTV_{ce} = AFNCV_{ce} + SAV,$$

subject to

$$IRTV_{ce} > 0.$$

If import requirements remain negative after adding the stock adjustment, additional food needs are not affected. This situation implies a surplus of cereals above what is needed to support consumption and stock adjustment, but a surplus that cannot be exported for foreign exchange or applied against deficits in other nonsubstitutable food categories.

- b. If $IRCQ_{ce}$ and $IRCV_{ce}$ are positive (implying a deficit in cereals and no surplus of cereals which can be applied to stock adjustments):

$$IRTQ_{ce} = IRCQ_{ce} + SAQ;$$

$$IRTV_{ce} = IRCV_{ce} + SAV;$$

$$AFNTQ_{ce} = AFNCQ_{ce} + SAQ; \text{ and}$$

$$AFNTV_{ce} = AFNCV_{ce} + SAV.$$

Calculating Maximum Absorbable Food Needs

The calculation of a level of maximum absorbable imports and additional food needs is an attempt to estimate the level of imports that could be handled if the highest historical levels of per capita total use and absolute carryover stocks could be attained. The implicit assumption is that the food delivery systems of many of the countries involved have been fully "loaded" by past high levels of consumption. In addition, the highest level of stocks maintained over the previous 8 years is assumed, in the absence of

better information, to be the largest level that can currently be maintained. The estimate is intended to provide a crude measure of the amount of food that can be physically absorbed. This level may then be used to scale back nutrition-based additional food need estimates that may be beyond the physical limits of a country's transportation, distribution, and storage capabilities. No attempt is made (here, or elsewhere in the report) to assess the impact of such maximum levels on domestic prices or production incentives.

These estimates are for individual countries only. No accounting is made of the impact of "loaded" ports in other countries on the capacity to make shipments to landlocked countries. This can be an especially acute problem in Southern and East Africa.

The maximum absorbable level of imports for commodity group j is:

$$(17) \text{ MAXIM}_j = P * \text{MA}_j (\text{PCC}_j) + \text{MAX} (\text{ES}) - \text{PR}_j,$$

where:

MAXIM = the maximum absorbable level of imports,

MAX (PCC_j) = the maximum of per capita total use in the base period (1977-1984);

P = forecast population,

MAX (ES) = largest absolute level of ending stocks over the last 8 years.,

PR_j = forecast production of commodity group k.

The maximum level of absorbable imports is used as a constraint on the nutrition-based additional food needs, which become the smallest of (in quantity terms):

$$(18) \text{ MAXIMQ}_j - \text{CICQ}_j$$

or:

$$(19) \text{ IRCQ}_j + \text{SAQ}_j - \text{CICQ}_j$$

where IRCQ is nutrition-based import requirements to support consumption, and SAQ is the food security stock adjustment in the case of the cereal equivalent commodity group.

Calculating Import Unit Values

Import unit value (IUV) estimates are used in this report to convert tonnage import requirements (IRCQ) to value estimates (IRCV), and to convert estimated commercial import capacities in dollars (CICV) to tonnage terms (CICQ). Import unit values are computed for each country, year, and commodity group j as follows:

$$(20) \quad IU V_j = (IU V_{jB} / USXUV_{jB}) * FUSXUV$$

where:

IUV_{kB} = a country's average import unit value for commodity j during base period B (1981-83 in this report). In some cases, lack of current data has necessitated the estimation of country import unit values from those of nearby countries (sources: FAO and ERS).

$USXUV_{jB}$ = the average U.S. export unit value for commodities in group j during a base period B. The average U.S. export unit values used for each commodity group in the report are as follows: cereal equivalent = wheat; vegetable oils = soybean oil, pulses = dry beans, milk = nonfat dry milk converted to fluid equivalent.

$FUSXUV_j$ = the forecast U.S. export unit value for commodities in group j for the appropriate year (source: ERS).

Estimated import unit values are, therefore, dependent on a base-period ratio between a country's import unit value and the U.S. export unit value for a particular commodity, and on the forecast U.S. export unit value of that commodity. The use of the base-period ratio is intended to compensate for differences in transportation costs to various countries from both U.S. and non-U.S. ports, depending on who the base period suppliers were, as well as quality differences between what a country normally purchases and the U.S. average quality.

Calculating Commercial Import Capacity

A country's capacity to pay for imports of food staples is calculated in two steps. The first formula measures the country's available foreign exchange and is as follows: (all values are in million US \$):

$$(1) \quad FEA = MEE - [(IR_B / MI_B * MI) - IR] - DS;$$

where:

FEA = estimated foreign exchange availability;

MEE = projected merchandise export earnings (sources: World Bank and ERS);

IR_B = international reserves during the base period in (sources: IMF and World Bank);

MI_B = merchandise imports during the base period (sources: IMF and World Bank);

MI = projected merchandise imports (sources: World Bank and ERS);

IR = projected international reserves (sources: World Bank and ERS);

DS = projected debt service (sources: World Bank and ERS); and

B = the base period over which IRC and MI are averaged, (in this report, 1981-84).

Simply put, this formula states that the foreign exchange available for commercial food imports depends on export earnings, less any allowance for the accumulation or drawdown of reserves and debt service payments. The allowance for reserves is based on the notion that during the projection period a country be permitted to maintain a ratio of reserves to imports equal to the ratio in the base period. The term within the brackets determines the allowance for the accretion of reserves.

To illustrate, take the case of Zambia, where, for 1985:

$$MEE = 835$$

$$IR_B = 53.1$$

$$MI_B = 831$$

$$MI = 625$$

$$IR = 43.5$$

$$DS = 170$$

$$(2) \text{ FEA} = 835 - [(53.1/831 * 625) - 43.5] - 170$$

$$(3) \text{ FEA} = 835 - [(0.064 * 625) - 43.5] - 170$$

$$(4) \text{ FEA} = 835 - [40 - 43.5] - 170$$

$$(5) \text{ FEA} = 835 - [-3.5] - 170$$

$$(6) \text{ FEA} = 669$$

Equation (3) indicates that, from 1981-84, Zambia held reserves equal to about 6 percent of imports. After multiplication of this figure by the 1985 import projection, equation (4) shows that \$40 million of reserves are needed to maintain the same reserves/imports ratio. Equation (5) shows the amount of reserves that Zambia will accumulate--the difference between reserves needed to maintain the base-period ratio and projected reserves. Equation (6) indicates the available foreign exchange for Zambia in 1985.

The next step in the formula determines the amount of available foreign exchange to be applied toward commercial imports of foods in a particular group of substitutable foods (cereals, roots and tubers, pulses, vegetable oils, etc.) designated

vegetable oils, etc.) designated by the subscript j. This step is specified as follows:

$$(7) \text{CICV}_j = \text{FEA} * (\text{CFI}_j / \text{MEE})_B$$

where:

CICV_j = estimated commercial import capacity for food commodities in group j;

FEA = estimated foreign exchange availability as derived from part 1 of the formula;

CFI_jB = commercial food imports of commodities in group j during the base period (sources: FAO and ERS);

MEE_B = merchandise export earnings during the base period (sources: IMF and World Bank); and

B = the base period over which CFI and MEE are averaged (in this report, 1981-84).

This method projects the ability of a country to purchase food imports, based on the percentage of export earnings spent on food imports during the base period.

To continue the illustration with Zambia for the food group consisting of cereals, roots, and tubers, where:

$$\text{FEA} = 669$$

$$\text{CFI}_jB = 32$$

$$\text{MEE}_B = 748$$

$$(8) \text{CICV}_j = 669 * (32/748)$$

$$(9) \text{CICV}_j = 669 * (.043)$$

$$(10) \text{CICV}_j = 28.7$$

Equation (9) indicates that Zambia spent roughly 4 percent of its export earnings on imports of cereals, roots, and tubers during the base period. For the purpose of additional food needs assessment, it is expected that the same percentage, or \$29 million, of its available foreign exchange will be committed to import food staples in 1985/86.

A few shortcomings of this method should be noted. Countries that historically have spent a greater share of export earnings on food imports will be expected, for the purpose of this assessment, to spend the same share in forecast years. In contrast, countries that spend relatively little on food will be expected to continue spending that lower ratio.

Furthermore, countries whose base-period reserves-to-imports ratio is high may be permitted to accumulate reserves at a faster rate than countries with a lower ratio. Finally, because debt service projections, in many cases, are based on historical levels of actual payment in relation to export earnings, and not on actual debt service obligations, forecasts of debt service may be understated.

Glossary of terms

Status quo	Per capita food availability during 1981/82 -1984/85
Nutrition based	Per capita food availability sufficient to meet internationally accepted minimum nutritional standards
Cereal equivalent	Cereal required to meet both cereal shortfalls and cereal equivalent (caloric basis) shortfalls in roots and tubers
Import requirement	Imports necessary to achieve either status quo or nutrition-based food availability, including both commercial and concessional food shipments
Tons	Metric tons
Dollars	U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified
GNP	Gross national product
GDP	Gross domestic product

APPENDIX

Country populations, 1980/81–1986/87

North Africa

	:	:	:
	: Egypt	: Morocco	: Tunisia
	:	:	:
1980/81	: 42,135	20,969	6,489
1981/82	: 43,365	21,590	6,661
1982/83	: 44,586	22,230	6,833
1983/84	: 45,809	22,889	7,005
1984/85	: 47,049	23,565	7,178
1985/86	: 48,324	24,260	7,179
1986/87	: 49,634	24,976	7,356
	:		

West Africa

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: Benin	: Burkina	: Cameroon	: Cape	: Chad	: Gambia	: Ghana	: Guinea	: Guinea
	:	:	:	: Verde	:	:	:	:	: Bissau
1980/81	: 3,456	6,138	8,582	289	4,416	631	12,130	5,014	784
1981/82	: 3,559	6,268	8,824	293	4,528	653	12,531	5,147	798
1982/83	: 3,666	6,414	9,015	298	4,779	676	12,943	5,286	812
1983/84	: 3,778	6,569	9,521	303	4,990	700	13,367	5,430	827
1984/85	: 3,894	6,733	9,507	308	5,116	725	13,804	5,579	842
1985/86	: 4,014	6,901	9,770	313	5,100	751	14,255	5,730	858
1986/87	: 4,137	7,074	10,041	318	5,200	778	14,721	5,884	874
	:								

West Africa – Continued

	:	:	:	:	:	: Sierra	:
	: Liberia	: Mali	: Mauritania	: Niger	: Senegal	: Leone	: Togo
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 1,898	6,914	1,502	5,528	5,765	3,419	2,592
1981/82	: 1,960	7,069	1,531	5,705	5,947	3,505	2,671
1982/83	: 2,024	7,228	1,561	5,890	6,138	3,594	2,752
1983/84	: 2,091	7,393	1,591	6,083	6,335	3,687	2,838
1984/85	: 2,160	7,562	1,623	6,284	6,541	3,784	2,927
1985/86	: 2,231	7,735	1,656	6,491	6,754	3,880	3,019
1986/87	: 2,305	7,912	1,689	6,705	6,964	3,980	3,114
	:						

Central Africa

	:	:	Central	:	:	:				
	:	Angola	:	African	:	Congo	:	Equatorial	:	Zaire
	:	:	:	Republic	:	:	:	Guinea	:	:
	:									
1980/81	:	6,979		2,315		1,552		250		28,624
1981/82	:	7,172		2,382		1,597		256		29,476
1982/83	:	7,365		2,449		1,644		262		30,336
1983/84	:	7,546		2,520		1,694		268		31,172
1984/85	:	7,741		2,592		1,745		275		32,054
1985/86	:	7,941		2,666		1,798		281		32,952
1986/87	:	8,146		2,742		1,853		288		33,874
	:									

East Africa

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	Burundi	:Djibouti	:Ethiopia	: Kenya	: Rwanda	: Somalia	: Sudan	:Tanzania	: Uganda
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1980/81	:	4,202	279	32,257	16,431	5,163	5,373	18,745	18,580	12,806
1981/82	:	4,311	294	32,563	17,117	5,357	5,912	19,322	19,159	13,094
1982/83	:	4,424	306	33,312	17,836	5,567	6,124	19,969	19,762	13,456
1983/84	:	4,542	316	34,078	18,586	5,786	6,248	20,561	20,391	13,852
1984/85	:	4,663	300	35,200	19,372	6,017	6,393	21,174	21,048	14,265
1985/86	:	4,787	306	35,200	20,191	6,257	6,500	22,200	21,726	14,690
1986/87	:	4,914	312	36,000	21,046	6,507	6,650	22,800	22,425	15,128
	:									

Middle East

	:	:	:
	:	Lebanon	: North : South
	:	:	: Yemen : Yemen
	:		
1980/81	:	2,649	5,304 1,916
1981/82	:	2,630	5,442 1,970
1982/83	:	2,610	5,587 2,027
1983/84	:	2,598	5,736 2,086
1984/85	:	2,601	5,895 2,147
1985/86	:	2,632	6,057 2,210
1986/87	:	2,664	6,222 2,274
	:		

South Asia

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	15,245	88,200	687,332	14,992	85,219	15,103
1981/82	:	14,635	90,700	701,531	15,375	88,417	15,373
1982/83	:	14,208	93,300	716,985	15,769	91,473	15,647
1983/84	:	14,177	95,900	733,248	16,169	94,140	15,925
1984/85	:	14,448	98,300	749,557	16,578	96,628	16,207
1985/86	:	14,724	100,800	765,298	16,996	99,179	16,494
1986/87	:	15,005	103,300	781,369	17,424	101,797	16,786
	:						

Southeast Asia

	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	Indonesia	Laos	Kampuchea	Philippines	Vietnam
	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	147,400	3,458	5,692	49,253	53,624
1981/82	:	150,800	3,494	5,744	50,544	54,904
1982/83	:	154,000	3,566	5,882	51,848	56,234
1983/84	:	157,100	3,645	5,966	54,486	57,612
1984/85	:	160,400	3,723	6,118	55,848	59,030
1985/86	:	163,800	3,801	6,240	55,848	60,506
1986/87	:	167,000	3,881	6,365	57,244	62,019
	:					

Caribbean

	:	:	:	
	:	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Jamaica
	:	:	:	:
1980/81	:	5,695	5,806	2,242
1981/82	:	5,837	5,922	2,287
1982/83	:	5,983	6,040	2,332
1983/84	:	6,133	6,161	2,379
1984/85	:	6,206	6,285	2,427
1985/86	:	6,443	6,410	2,475
1986/87	:	6,600	6,500	2,600
	:			

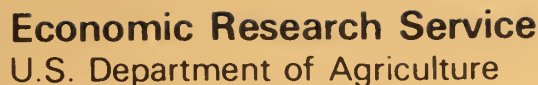
Central America

	:	:	:	:	:
	: Costa Rica	: El Salvador	: Guatemala	: Honduras	: Nicaragua
	:	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 2,329	4,717	7,116	3,772	2,410
1981/82	: 2,387	4,599	7,407	3,886	2,480
1982/83	: 2,456	4,691	7,626	4,002	2,552
1983/84	: 2,523	4,800	7,833	4,123	2,626
1984/85	: 2,589	4,932	8,078	4,246	2,702
1985/86	: 2,656	5,100	8,320	4,374	2,780
1986/87	: 2,725	5,253	8,569	4,505	2,860
	:				

South America

	:	:	:	:
	: Bolivia	: Columbia	: Ecuador	: Peru
	:	:	:	:
1980/81	: 5,349	24,833	7,996	17,625
1981/82	: 5,476	25,217	8,220	18,119
1982/83	: 5,608	25,630	8,450	18,631
1983/84	: 5,742	26,068	8,686	19,161
1984/85	: 5,880	26,528	8,930	19,708
1985/86	: 6,021	27,012	9,180	20,273
1986/87	: 6,165	27,498	9,437	20,854
	:			

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1985-460-941:20125-ERS



Note: **Reports**, issued periodically, provides descriptive information of current ERS research reports and other publications and their purchase prices. To be placed on the free mailing list for **Reports**, and for additional details about ordering publications, please contact: Information Division, Room 1470-S, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-7305 and 447-8590.

- * Check appropriate box.
- * Calculate the total charges for subscriptions and enter below.
- * If your address is outside the United States, use "foreign" price.
- * Make check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

*Allow 6 weeks for processing.
*For faster service or foreign air mail information, call
(202) 783-3238.
*Mail this entire form to: Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Quantity	Charges
	Publications
	Subscriptions
	Special Shipping Charges
	International Handling
	Special Charges
	OPNR
=====	
	UPNS
	Balance Due
	Discount
	Refund

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

United States
Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC 20250

Economic Research Service
1301 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-4788

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Permit No. G-145

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Additional copies of this report can be purchased from the
Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing
Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for World Food Needs
and Availabilities, 1985, and cite no. 001-019-00416-1.
Write to the above address for price information or call
the GPO order desk at (202) 783-3238. You can charge your
purchase to your VISA, MasterCard, or GPO deposit account.
Foreign customers, please add 25 percent for postage.
